The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2477. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington and the Bavaria off Cape Race.

THE CONFERENCE OF ZURICH.

The State of the British Markets.

Cotton Dull—Provisions and Breadstuffs Quiet.

CONSOLS 95 3-8.

THE MAILS BY THE AMERICA.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ETNA.

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Details and Extracts from European Files.

St. Johns, N. F., Thursday, Aug. 25.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. Petrie, from Liverpool on Wednesday, Aug. 17, and Cork on Thursday, Aug. 18, arrived off Cape Race this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The *City of Washington* has upwards of four hundred passengers and a full freight list. She reports passing, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, the steamship *Circassian*, going east.

The *City of Washington* brings five days later European advices than those brought by the *America*, but we can only send the meagre telegraph report transmitted by the agent of the New-York Associated Press, from Liverpool to Cork on the 18th, the day the *City of Washington* touched at the latter port.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL TO CORK.

Liverpool, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The steamship *Jura*, Capt. Moodie, from New-York, Aug. 7, arrived at this port to-day.

No important news has transpired since the departure yesterday from this port of the steamship *Indian*, for Quebec, and the steamship *City of Washington*, for New-York *via* Cork.

The steamship *Bavaria*, Capt. Taube, from Hamburgh, for New-York, touched at Southampton to-day.

Telegraphic advices from Paris state that the Zurich Conference is in daily session, but as yet has made but little progress in the questions it had under discussion.

The young Grand Duke of Tuscany has arrived in Paris, and met with a very friendly reception from the Emperor.

It is stated from Paris that all the warnings hitherto given to the French newspapers by the Government are to be considered hereafter as nullities.

The time of the sailing of the steamer *Great Eastern* from this port for Portland, which was originally fixed for the first of September, has been postponed to the fifteenth of the same month, owing to unavoidable delays in getting her ready for sea.

A great fire occurred in this City last night, by which large quantities of cotton and grain on storage were destroyed.

COMMERCIAL ADVICES.

Liverpool, Thursday, Aug. 18.

Our market has undergone no material change since yesterday. Cotton is very dull, but quotations are unchanged. The estimated sales to-day are 6,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are dull and slow of sale at unaltered prices.

Provisions dull, with small sales.

London, Thursday—Noon.

Consols are at 95¼@95⅜.

St. Johns, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 27.

The steamship *Bavaria*, Capt. Taube, from Southampton on the 18th inst., passed Cape Race this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock.

[Owing to mismanagement somewhere, we have been able to get over from St. Johns to-night only the *City of Washington's* report, together with the dispatch which was telegraphed by our agent from Liverpool to Cork on the 18th, the day the *City of Washington* touched at the latter port. As the Nova Scotia line closed this evening immediately after transmitting the above meagre dispatch, we were cut off from all opportunity of getting an explanation from our agent at St. Johns. The dispatch announcing the passing off Cape Race by the *Bavaria*, came to hand at the same time as the other, and consequently we are placed in the same state of uncertainty with regard to her advices. We do not know whether our agent at St. Johns has them in hand or not. The *Bavaria* left Southampton on the 18th of August. As the Nova Scotia line does not open on Sundays we shall hear nothing further from St. John's until Monday morning.—Reporter.]

The Very Latest by the Etna.

We are indebted to Capt. Anderson, of the steamship *Etna*, through E. Cunard, Esq., for some additional and later news, received by telegraph from London at Liverpool, on the afternoon of the 13th inst., the day the *Etna* sailed:

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

London, Saturday, Aug. 13.

The House of Lords met at 2 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of proroguing Parliament by commission. The Commissioners were as follows: Th Lord Chamberlain, the Duke of Somerset, Earl Granville, Earl St. Germins and Lord Sydney; besides these the only peers present were Redesdale and Lord Blauchamp. The royal assent was given to various bills. The speech was as follows:

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen: We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the great assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your important duties now about to cease. Various circumstances, which have occasioned interruptions in the usual course of business, prevented the completion of important measures which her Majesty pointed out to the attention of her Parliament at the beginning of the present year; but her Majesty trusts that those matters will be taken into your earnest consideration at an early period of the next session. The war which has broken out in Northern Italy having been brought to a close by the peace of Villafranca, overtures have been made to her Majesty with a view to ascertain whether, if conferences shall be held by the great Powers of Europe for the purpose of settling arrangements connected with the present state and future condition of Italy, a Plenipotentiary would be sent by her Majesty to assist at such conferences; but her Majesty had not received the information to decide whether her Majesty may think fit to take part in any such negotiations. Her Majesty would rejoice to find herself able to contribute to the establishment of arrangements calculated to place the general peace on satisfactory and lasting foundations. Her Majesty, in accordance with the stipulations of Tien-tsin, has instructed her plenipotentiary in China to repair to the Celestial Court of Pekin, and trusts that such direct communication with the Imperial Government will have a beneficial effect upon the relations with the two countries. Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she looks forward with confidence to the continuance of those friendly relations which so happily subsist between her Majesty and all foreign Powers and States. Her Majesty is glad to be able to congratulate you on the complete restoration of tranquillity in the Indian dominions. It will be her Majesty's earnest endeavor to promote their internal improvement, and to obliterate the traces of those conflicts which her Majesty witnessed with such deep concern. The financial arrangements of that portion of her Majesty's Empire will continue to engage her Majesty's serious attention. Her Majesty has had great satisfaction in giving her assent to the bills which were presented to her for the formation of a naval and military reserve. A complete and permanent system of national defence must at all times be an object of paramount importance.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her cordial thanks for the readiness and zeal with which you have provided the necessary supplies for the service of the year.

My Lords and Gentlemen—Her Majesty commands us to express to you her heartfelt gratification at witnessing the general well being and contentment which prevails throughout her dominions. The happiness of Her Majesty's people is the object nearest Her Majesty's heart. In returning to your respective counties you will have duties to perform intimately connected with the attainment of this great end, and Her Majesty fervently prays that the blessings of Almighty God may attend your exertions in the performance of those duties for the common good of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

Liverpool, August 13—P. M.

The mail steamship *Africa* arrived here at ten o'clock to-night.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

End of the London Season—The Parliamentary Set-To on the Peace—The Peerage of Mr Labouchere—Parliamentary Corruption—Relations with France—The Roman Catholic Clergy and the Italian Question—The Church in Ireland.

From Our Own Coresponddent.

London, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

The day of doom for the feathered monarchs of the moors has come, and one-half of our legislators are busily engaged in the healthful and exciting sport which every year peoples the highlands with fashionable visitors from every part of the kingdom. The West End has, for several days, been visibly becoming more and more depopulated. The Covent Garden Opera closed last week; the Exhibitions of Art are no longer open, and the disposal of Lord Elcho's motion after a single night's debate, liberated many parliamentary politicians who had lingered in town till Monday last, in the belief that mischief was meant by the flashy and whimsical member from Haddingtonshire, when, in point of fact, all he was anxious about was the notoriety of bringing before Parliament the question that prudent men ponder deeply and talk of very sparingly. Elcho, having effected this object, and having made a show of threatening the position of Ministers with respect to foreign policy, fulfilled the pledge he had privately given them through Lord Aberdeen, not to press his motion to a division; and Mr. Disraeli, being aware of his intentions, made use of the opportunity with his usual adroitness to gain credit with the undiscerning public, for magnanimity, by advising Lord Elcho not to divide. In truth, the opposition leaders are well aware that they must bide their time before again measuring their strength with their opponents. During the last fortnight they have gained six or seven seats, some by the division of Elective Committees and others by new elections for boroughs previously held by the Whigs. Taunton and Dartmouth are the last among the Ministerial losses. The latter is a small place, which has always been doubtful; but the former is more important, being a considerable town, the centre of a populous and thriving district, and one which, up to a few years ago, was represented by two Liberals, whereas now it has not even one. Mr. Labo uchere had sat for the town unin terruptedly for six-and-twenty years. Having a large estate in the neighborhood, and being singularly openhanded in his charities and acts of individual kindness, he possessed peculiar influence with the people, and though frequently opposed could never be displaced. He has now been raised to the peerage, by the title of Lord Taunton; and the Whigs having started an unknown and inefficient candidate in his stead, the Conservatives have won the prize.

The election for Hull has just been declared void by a Committee, on the ground of general bribery. But the most remarkable case that has come under public notice is that of Pinto Park, where Mr. Childers, the Liberal, was houcussed into withdrawing his petition on the understanding that the affair should be left to the arbitration of Lord March, M. P. for Sussex When about to proceed with the case, Mr. Overend declared that the occupany of the seat was not to be questioned, only the amount of pecuniary compensation for relinquishing all claim to it. In a word, Mr Childers was regularly discharged, the time having expired for presenting another petition. Nothing, indeed, can be more discreditable than the entire show-up of our existing systems of elections. It is one mass of corruption and over-reaching from top to bottom.

Foreign affairs are still wrapt in uncertainty. The irritation between France and England is susceptibly abating; and my impression is, that for the present, at all events, Louis Napoleon has no intention of picking a quarrel with us about anything. The controversy raised in the Paris papers regarding the fortification of Antwerp may be treated as a god-send by some of the newspapers here during the dull season, but not one man in ten thousand in this country will trouble his head about the matter.

A Belgian, of high position and great sagacity, said to us this morning—"The scheme is a favorite one with King Leopold and those about him; but it is a very questionable affair in the eyes of independent lovers of their country's security and peace. Without supplies of men, arms, and perhaps even of food, from England, extended lines could not be defended against a French army. The attempt to garrison the place efficiently would be most costly and exhausting to Belgium, and France would over-run the entire country while the whole Belgian army was cooped up in Antwerp. In case of bombardment the loss and suffering would be incalculable; and in the event of the French obtaining possession, it would prove, what the old Napoleon called it, "a French key to the retention of the Low Countries." The worst feature in the case is that should the policy of the Tuileries ever prompt it categorically to demand the cessation of the works now contemplated, Belgium is sure to be counselled by her allies to yield, rather than provoke hostilities. The only safety of either Belgium or Switzerland lies in the public consent of Europe to their neutrality. All other reliance is worse than vain, for it is provocative of danger from superior might.

Some of the speeches recently delivered by ministers on the Italian question, especially those regarding the Roman States, are likely to widen the breach between the Liberal party and the Catholics. The vehemence of Mr. Gladstone's denunciation of the Pope as "mendicant at foreign courts, not for subsistence, but for armaments, wherewith to carry fire and sword among his own subjects," has given great offence; and not a few of those who have hitherto evinced the disposition to support the Government, complain that they cannot hold their seats for Irish constituencies if they acquiesce in the use of terms like these. The result of the synod of Catholic Bishops, held last week in Dublin, on the subject of education, has not yet been formally communicated to the public. But I have reason to know that the tenor of the resolutions come to was strongly indicative of a determination to put an end to the system of mixed education hitherto carried on in Ireland in national schools. The system, as a whole, will not at present be denounced, but proposals for its modification are about to be made to Government, which it is hardly expected, perhaps, that they will agree to. One of these, if I mistake not, will be, that no Protestant teacher shall be at liberty, under any circumstances, with or without the consent of the parents, to give any instruction of a moral or religious nature to Catholic children. The reason assigned, of course, will be, apprehensions of proselytism; the inevitable tendency, if not intention, is plain, namely, the creation of two separate sets of masters, and eventually of distinct sets of schools. I understand, further, that means will forthwith be taken to withdraw all Catholic pupils from the Model Schools, where they are trained to be teachers, according to the neutral or mixed system. This is obviously going at the root as well as the branches, and how the blow is to be warded off, I own I do not see. The party of the Established Church, in Ireland, have long made similar demands, on their own behalf, and now watch with exultation the dislocation of the system to which they have been so long opposed.

AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

Aspects of the Italian Question—Relations of France and England—What Great Britain will do with India—The London Strike—Prussia and Austria—The Temporal Power of the Pope—Mr. R. C. Winthrop in Paris—Greenough's Statue of Washington—Austrians in France—The French Army in Camp at St. Maur—The Turcos—Camp Discipline—The Programme for August 14—Musard and Out-door Concerts—The Emperor to Visit Biarritz.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1859

Yesterday began the sittings of the Zurich Conference. It is hoped that the different representatives will soon agree upon all the important points to be settled by them, and that in a short time, all Europe may know the exact position of affairs. In Italy, the same state of things which I signalized last week exists, and no one can doubt that the most serious opposition will be made to the reinstatement of any of the deposed or runaway princes, who so lately had made common cause with Austria. From all parts of Lombardy and Piedmont, the warmest addresses of thanks are being sent to the French army for its agency in gaining the freedom for the one, and tranquility for the other. These addresses show, in the clearest manner, that the feeling of disappointment produced by the signing of peace between the two Empires has given way to a proper appreciation of the real and inestimable benefits conferred upon the countries have above named. King Victor Emanuel has jus gone to Milan, where the citizens received him with the greatest enthusiasm. His Majesty is to remain in that city until the Saint Napoleon (15th of August), which is to be feted in grand style by the grateful and warm-hearted inhabitants. Nothing could exceed the kindness shown to the French troops on their way through the country, when returning to France The officers are dined and paid due attention to, while the wants of the men are not overlooked.

At the present time much mention is made of the introduction into the Pontifical States of a reform of very great importance. In consequence of the negotiations on the subject of the Presidentship of the future Italian Confederation, the Pontifical Government has consented to the adoption of the Code Napoleon, on the condition of suppressing the chapters relative to civil marriage. The Provisional Government of the Romagna has already adopted the same Code, making no restrictions whatever. While upon the subject of Roman affairs I may refer to the approaching downfall of Cardinal Antonelli. His resistance to the projected Confederation is the immediate cause of an event that should have taken place long ago. It is said he will be replaced by a Cardinal of the French party. Advices from Vienna go to prove that the Dukes of Modena and Tuscany, now at Vienna, have announced positively that they would make such concessions as would please their former subjects; but I am inclined to think that these good intentions are a day after the fair. Nothing but force can reinstate them, and it is not likely they can succeed in obtaining that necessary lever to remove public objections. Since the return of King Leopold, of Belgium, from England, the subject of the fortifications of Antwerp has again been brought upon the legislative tapis. Belgium, a *neutral* Power, seems anxious to spend a large sum of money for works that certainly can be of but little utility to herself. The Paris journals intimate that English intrigue is at the bottom of this affair. Thus the *Constitutionnel* says that at the end of July, 1809, between the battle of Wagram and the peace of Vienna, whilst the Emperor Napoleon I. was at the farthest part of Moravia, the English threw forty thousand men, supported by more than 300 vessels of war, into the Isle of Walcheren, at the mouth of the Scheldt. The expedition was not successful. Kept in check a long time by the little garrison of Flushing, intimidated by the preparations of King Louis of Holland, of Marshal Bernadotte, and of Admiral Missiessy, and, above all, vanquished by fever, the English left the Scheldt on the 5th September, after an attempt which was without profit and without glory, and which in thirty-five days had cost them nearly 20,000 soldiers. It would seem that, foreseeing complications on the continent, and enlightened by the lamentable attempt of 1809, the English now desire to secure to themselves both chances of success. It is certain in fact that in case of a new disembarkation the island of Walcheren could not balance the advantage which the possession of Antwerp with its citadel and a large entrenched camp would offer. Thus to consider the Channel as a river, and to make Antwerp a formidable *tête de-pont*, which would enable English troops to disembark and to establish themselves when they please on the Continent,—that is a reason which, in default of others, logically explains the design which Belgium appears to entertain of constructing costly fortifications against an imaginary enemy, against attacks which common sense renders improbable, and treaties impossible. Either the project of fortifying Antwerp has that signification or it has none at all. Truth to speak, this project, calmly examined, does not seem to be eithe for the interest of England or for that of Belgium and it is remarked upon as a significant fact by the Paris Press, that the subject of the Antwerp fortifications is always taken up after the King's return from his annual visit to London.

Thursday, Aug. 11.

Although the French Government is reducing Army and Navy with the greatest promptitude, the English journals, as well as some of the English statesmen continue to cry out about the weakness of the coast defences and insufficiency of their Army and Navy. Now, to say the least of these articles and debates, are they not calculated to bring about the very thing seemingly so dreaded? Really, one can but wonder at such impolitic exhibitions of jealous defiance; for, at the present time, England has enough real dangers to contend with without creating any imaginary ones. In India all is going for the worst. A niggardly desire on the part of the Government to keep back from the troops, lately in the service of the Company, a bounty they have a most decided right to, has caused these men to mutiny. By their firm attitude they have got the advantage of the India Government, which finds itself forced to accede to the desires of the troops. Either the bounty will be paid to them, or they will be sent back to England and there get their discharge. You can easily conceive the ill effects of such a state of affairs upon the natives. Their hopes are reviving, and it is now evident that the Home Government must send out more troops at once, which will necessitate more expenditure. As for procuring money by a loan in India, the thing is out of the question, while in the English money-market no funds can be found except at a most ruinous rate. The *Times* insists upon it, that India should support herself, but the question is how to manage matters so that the people will keep quiet. Decidedly it is now becoming apparent to many of the prominent politicians of England, that India is a sad acquisition, costing in blood and treasure more than she will ever repay. The fact is, the system of colonization pursued by the British Government, up to the present time, is one that must always fail in the end. Wringing money out of the people until they become desperate is a poor way to render their sway a certain or popular one. Mr. Bright, not long since, made a discourse in Parliament in which he said many bitter truths to the Government; they would do well to profit thereby; but John Bull is very stubborn.

An intense excitement is now felt in London, owing to the general strike among workmen. The number of them actually off work is estimated at 35,000. They have formed committees to receive communications from Trade Unions all over the country. Nothing will induce these men to resume work but a compliance with their demands. They insist on a reduction in the working hours, and must gain their object, as in answer to applications made the Home Secretary has announced, that although deeply regretting that a strike should have taken place, the Government cannot interfere between masters and men. At Bristol the nine hours' strike has also commenced—the men asking that nine hours a day be the usual working time. They insist upon the reduction of the hours of labor, without a corresponding decrease of wages. The employers seem equally determined they will not grant these demands, and so they meet, have chairmen, make discourses and resolutions, but in all probability they will be forced to give way to a movement so unanimous, and which is gradually assuming a serious aspect. The London journals are exulting over the fact that at last the *Great Eastern* is ready for sea. Much is said of the magnificence of her saloons and sleeping-rooms, while due mention is made of her wonderful engines, so gigantic, and yet working so smoothly. The great ship is soon to make a tria trip, and then Ho! for the Yankee land, to show Brother Jonathan what kind of ships John Bull can get up. Before making the trip to Portland, the *Great Eastern* will, it is said, come to Cherbourg, to give the French people an opportunity of examining this monster specimen of naval architecture. But let us get back to politics. Prussia and Austria having abused each other to their hearts' content, now seem about to become better friends. We are even assured that the Emperor Francis Joseph has written an autograph letter to the Prince Regent with the avowed purpose of bringing matters to some peaceful and pleasant solution. But while the Sovereigns seem thus disposed to be more friendly, such is not the case with the soldiers. At Frankfort there have been several skirmishes between the Austrian, Bavarian and Frankfort soldiers and the Prussians. On the 7th of this month they indulged in a riot, throwing stones and bricks at each other. On the 8th the rioting was continued on a larger scale. About 6 in the evening the streets were thronged with soldiers of the different corps, Prussians on the one hand, and a mixture of Austrians, Bavarians and Frankforters on the other, far outnumbering their opponents. At 7 o'clock they met and fought a pitched battle with sabres, before the Friedburg gate, and a great many were wounded on both sides. At the same time several partial fights were going on in other quarters. These scenes of disorder lasted three hours.

It is evident that the agitation which at present prevails in Germany and Prussia proceeds from the question of Federal Reform. It seems, however, to be the opinion of the better informed Prussian diplomats that their Government will in no case take the initiative of the reform, or even make any proposition upon the subject to the Diet. A Berlin journal says:

"The Minister of the Interior, Count Schwerin, intends to present a new electoral law to the Chambers in the next session, and is now actively preparing it. It is not, however, destined to change for the present the mode of electing, but only to make invariable electoral districts. It is known that Prussia has presented to the Conference of the Zollverein a proposition for a reduction of the import duty on iron. This has caused considerable agitation in Silesia and Westphalia, and numerous petitions against the proposed reduction have been presented to the Minister of Commerce. A meeting of owners of ironworks was held yesterday, to come to an understanding on what is to be done in the matter. The Prussian Government will not, however, in any case, withdraw its proposition; but as the unanimity of Governments is required to effect modifications in the tariff, it is not certain to be adopted."

The present state of the Italian question is the cause of many debates and disputes among the leading Paris journals. The *Siècle* adopted with great energy the cause of Italian independence long ago, and it from time to time gets a hard rub from the *Univers*, the Catholic organ, which finds that the *Siècle* is trying to injure the power of the Pope. In a leading article, a day or two since, the *Univers* intimated that the writers for the *Siècle* were ignorant. This brought upon it the following rap over the knuckles, which loses somewhat of its raciness in the translation:

"However ignorant a man may be, he can instruct himself when he knows how to read. If he can read the Gospel, he can know as much about religion as Mgr. Antonelli or the Pope himself. If he knows how to read, the meanest amongst us is, in the presence of history, the equal of the most learned. History has no secrets for any one; it reveals them to whoever demands them. We place ourselves in its presence, and we say: 'History, is it true that the temporal power of the Papacy is of Divine essence, and that religion would be compromised if the Papacy lost that power?' And history answers, 'No! the Papacy was never so great or so venerated as when it had no temporal power whatever. That power is even incompatible with the priesthood. The Church has no other power than that which it received from Jesus Christ. Now Christ had no temporal power: he declared that his kingdom was not of this world.' That might suffice, but history adds: 'The most illustrious fathers of the Church, the greatest doctors, the most venerated saints, the councils, in a word, all the traditions of the primitive Church, develop and confirm the doctrine of the Master. Saint Ambrose, Saint Augustine and Saint Chrysostom agree in stating that the Church ought not to have any temporal power, and that all temporal power is hateful to it.'"

Now that the Emperor Napoleon has attained the zenith of his fame and power, any incident connected with his past life may be deemed interesting. The following instance of the mutability of human affairs was related in my presence a few days since by the Hon. R. C. Winthrop. He had called at my apartment to see R. S. Greenough's model of an equestrian statue of Washington, now in my possession. After paying due attention to this *chef d'œuvre*, Mr. Winthrop began speaking about Louis Napoleon. He mentioned that some twelve years since he was at luncheon at Miss Burdett Coutts', in London, and that Prince Napoleon was also present, having then just escaped from Ham. He was then, said Mr. Winthrop, with his doctor and his dog. A few days since Mr. Winthrop again lunched at Miss Coutts', and was much struck with the queer coincidence that the Comte de Paris was also there. A complete change of position had thus taken place, and it was, as said our countryman, a striking comment upon human destiny. I must add that Mr. Winthrop was exceedingly pleased with the statue. He said that it was the very embodiment of that which he had ever deemed the most fitting representative of the Father of his Country. It is strikingly peaceful in its every lineament. Horse and man repose. The General is sheathing the sword that had gained independence for a people. The high, broad brow of Washington is serene; the eye gazes intently, but with an expression of decided satisfaction, at the masses of captured enemies. The mouth is firm, and shows the power of that great mind, but the *tout ensemble* is peaceful. The artist has succeeded in perfecting his conception, and the work will make him live in the memories of his countrymen. Mr. Winthrop says that the statue should be erected on Mount Vernon He was eloquent in his praise, and all present felt the truth of his remarks, and were proud to know that it was an American artist who had thus represented in so true a light the greatest of all Americans.

A great number of Austrians are now passing through the city *en route* for Strasbourg. I saw yesterday a young Austrian Captain who was taken prisoner at Magenta, and whom I saw at that place the day after the battle. He seemed pleased to meet me here, and we remained together some hours. In answer to my inquiries as to the treatment extended to him by the French he seemed much affected, tears filled his eyes, and grasping my hand, he exclaimed: "The men have been fathers and brothers to me, the women mothers and sisters. May God bless them for their kindness to the stranger!" When the men arrive at Strasbourg each one receives a gold piece of 10 francs, and then is dismissed. It is a noticeable fact that as soon as they are across the Austrian frontier the Austrian prisoners turn towards France, take off their caps, and shout, "*Vive la France! Vive l'Empereur!*" I have just seen some Austrian cannon pass through the streets. The soldiers that meet the *cortége* stop and make the military salute; they are evidently proud of their trophies. Paris is now swarming with soldiers; they come up to town from the camp of St. Maur, near Vincennes, where they await the coming of the 14th to make their *grande entrée*. After that day they will be garrisoned here, at St. Germain and at St. Cloud.

Finding that every one was visiting the camp at St. Maur, I made up my mind to do so likewise, although I had seen these same troops encamped often enough, having, as it were, made the campaign with them—with the difference that my only weapon was a pen, whilst they wield the dreaded bayonet. Early thi morning I got into a cab and started for the camp. I was under the impression that I was among the first that were wending their way towards it, but once out of the city I found that I was mistaken. Clouds of dust and an innumerable quantity of omnibuses, cabs, carriages and vehicles of all kinds were to be passed through ere I could get to my destination. All these people were returning, having already visited the soldiers. The first thing that struck my imagination was the vast extent of the camp; as I neared it I saw that its aspect was peculiar. I had seen as large a number of soldiers encamped in Italy, but they were more scattered about, and the camp was thus less imposing. Canvas stretched before me as far as the eye could reach, the whole being surrounded by the heights in the distance and the forest of Vincennes. A wide road completely divides the camp, which is some three miles long. Each regiment has its particular location, their tents beings close together in lines. In front of the tents the muskets are piled, being guarded by sentinels, while in the centre of the regiment's encampment is stuck up the standard. Near this (often ragged and powder-stained piece of silk) stands a sentinel, who jealously watches you as you come near, and who sternly informs you "*On ne touche pas,*" if you get too near it. Just behind the soldiers' tents are those of the officers, who thus have the men under their eye. Each regiment may easily be found, as posts bearing the number are placed at each corner of its camp. The tents or marquees of the officers are striped blue and white, and look quite picturesque. Each one contains a bed, a table, chair, camp-stools and other pieces of furniture necessary to the comfort of the inmates. They are large enough to admit several persons. The soldiers have a tent for six. While marching each man carries a portion of it, the pieces put together form a tent just large enough to cover six men lying down. They dig small trenches around these tents and when it rains they are perfectly protected. They sleep on straw, and have blankets to cover them. At five o'clock in the morning the drums beat the *reveille*, and the men rise at once. At eight o'clock in the evening the *retraite* is sounded, and those not having leave must be present to answer the roll-call. Meat and bread are distributed to the men at stated intervals, and care is taken that their food shall be wholesome and sufficient. In the centre of the camp there is a large store of firewood, which is each day dealt out to the different regiments. The Imperial Guard occupy that portion of the camp nearest the city; after them come the Turcos, who certainly attract more attention than any of the other regiments. After the Turcos come several regiments of the line, and then the artillery. The cavalry has not as yet reached the camp, owing to the great care necessary in the transportation of the horses. I found that visitors were allowed to walk about in every direction, no questions being asked—in fact perfect freedom seemed to be the order of the day. I was not at all astonished to observe the extreme cleanliness of everything about me. I knew by my former experience that the French troops were clean even to nicety about their camps, having observed it in Italy, and under such circumstances as would have excused a laxity upon the subject. The army surgeons have succeeded in impressing upon the men the beneficial result to health from cleanliness, besides which they are naturally fond of keeping things as clean and tidy as possible. The linen is always duly washed and hung out to dry, the soldiers doing this work by detachments. Others are charged with preparing the meals, and here I must say the Zouaves stand out in bold relief. They cook better, and always have a more plentiful repast than any of the other regiments I noticed that great numbers of ladies were circulating about the camp, but that the greater part of them ended by remaining in that portion of it used by the Zouaves of the Imperial Guard The reason is this: these regiments were for a long time stationed in Paris, and many of them are *enfans de Paris*, thus a great crowd of acquaintances and relatives are always at the camp, visiting these heroes, upon which occasions many nice tit-bits find their way into the general *popote*, as it is called. Each regiment has its canteen, which, by the bye, are well attended. That of the Zouave camp is kept by a young woman, who was with the regiment under fire, and who received the military medal for her courage and attention to the wounded. Yesterday the only Zouave of the Guard that was taken prisoner by the Austrians came back to his regiment. He says that he saw but one hundred and fifty French prisoners in the hands of the Austrians. He also states that the Austrian officers treated him well, but that the soldiers were somewhat brutal. I must again refer to the Turcos, who are so curious a type. Their presence in this capital is a proof of the excellence of the administrative system adopted in the French Mediterranean Colonies. A writer in the *Pays* thus notices these troops:

"The Turcos have distinguished themselves at Alma, Traktir, Sebastopol, Kinburn, Turbigo, Magenta, and Solferino, without counting a hundred African combats. At present there are four regiments of native riflemen; three of them in Algeria, and the fourth, that one which in the corps d'armée of the Duke de Magenta took a very active part in the victories of the army of Italy. At the moment at which it was believed that the war was about to assume a greater extension, the Emperor, struck by the services which could be rendered by such troops, resolved on forming a fifth regiment, and recruiting for it was effected with facility. The conduct of the Turcos in Italy was admirable. At Turbigo, where they were almost the only troops engaged, they excited the admiration of Gen. de la Motterouge, who commanded them. At Magenta, the day after, they rivaled in impetuosity the best French regiments, and Marshal de MacMahon on the same evening drew the attention of the Emperor to them specially. At Solferino, where they lost their much-lamented Col. Laure, and their Lieut.-Col. Herment, they surpassed themselves. Almost immediately after their arrival in the Camp of St. Maur, the Turcos might be seen jauntily walking about the Boulevards. Their clear blue uniforms, which had resisted the rough work of battle, are elegant, clean, and well brushed; and their white turbans, which, as one of their songs says, "are rolled round their heads like a serpent," is most picturesque. This turban is such a perfect model of arrangement and taste that the oldest Zouaves of the Guard despair of imitating it. The gaiters and leggings of the Turcos are also extremely neat, and their shoes are so light that one wonders how they suffice for long marches. The officers of the Turcos are noted as a magnificent body, being able to boast of having had amongst them, Marshal Bosquet. Generals Verge, Wimpffen, Thomas, Rose, Bataille, Bourbaki, Colonels D'Argent, Levy, Martineau, Deschenets, Liebert, and Laure. Marshal de MacMahon is a god in the eyes of the Turcos. "He has the head there," they say, pointing to the sky, "and the hand here!" and they touch their sword.

Those visiting the camp with the impression that they will see, on all sides of them, dreadful evidences of the late struggle, are much mistaken. The uniforms are some of them the worse for wear, but they are clean, have all been patched where the Austrian bullets or bayonets tore them, and have been duly dusted and brushed. The men that were wounded seem quite gay and careless, and all over the camp one hears songs and the loud, free laugh of the careless and happy. The soldiers all look forward with pleasant anticipation to their grand entry, on the 14th, and the subsequent *fêtes* of the day. They are loud in their praise and terms of love for the Emperor Napoleon.

On the 14th, the troops now encamped at St. Maur and the plains of Vincennes will make their *entrée* into Paris. At 9 o'clock in the morning the movement will begin, the troops forming at the Bastille, and marching the entire distance of the Boulevards, up to the Rue de la Paix, where they will turn toward the Place Vendome. Here the Emperor and Empress, with their suites, will be present, and the whole of the troops will file past their Majesties. I should have said, to make the matter clearer to your readers, that the Emperor would join the Empress at the Place Vendome, and then witness the defile, for of course His Majesty will make his entry at the head of the troops.

The Place Vendome will present a magnificent appearance. An amphitheatre is now being raised, which will extend entirely round this large square. It is said there will be seats for twenty thousand persons. The whole Place will be covered with an awning. All the great bodies of the State, the Diplomatic Corps, and the Imperial Households will be present, in gala uniform, adding thus to the brilliancy of a spectacle such as the world will have never seen before. The centre of the Place is occupied, as you are no doubt aware, with the immense column erected to the memory of the First Napoleon. It is of bronze, and is formed from cannon taken from the enemy. Of course this column will be gorgeously ornamented.

The following is the order to be observed by the troops. First will come the soldiers, bearing aloft the flags captured from the Austrians. Second, the Emperor and his Etat-Major. Third, the Imperial Guard, with Marshal Regnaud de Saint Jean d'Angely at their head. Fourth, the first *corps d'armée*, with Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers in front. Fifth, the second *corps d'armée*, commanded by Marshal MacMahon, Duke of Magenta. Sixth, the third *corps d'armée*, with Marshal Canrobert at their head. Seventh, the fourth *corps d'armée*, led by Marshal Niel. The march will be closed by the Austrian cannons captured at the different battles. At the head of each regiment will march the wounded belonging to it.

Already the windows and balconies upon the streets through which the troops are to pass are being let at fabulous prices; hundreds of thousands from all parts of France—I might say Europe—are pouring into Paris to witness the approaching ceremonies, and the Parisians are even now in a state of feverish excitement. All goes to show that the heroes of the late brilliant victories will be greeted with an enthusiasm surpassing all precedent. Each day thousands of visitors go to Vincennes to visit the encampments of the troops stationed there until the arrival of the auspicious day. Turcos, Zouaves and Chasseurs de Vincennes all meet with their due share of attention—the Parisians seeming to take a delight in pressing the hands of these bronzed and sun-burnt heroes, which passes belief. The Turcos were never in France before, and they create a great sensation, their every movement being watched with intense interest. When they come up to the city they have a crowd of men and boys following them about, all anxious to observe the movements of troops whom they have heard so much about. I was much amused, yesterday, observing three Turcos who were visiting the Zoölogical Gardens. They all paused before the lion, and seemed to view that noble beast with extraordinary interest. The lion, who was lying down, rose suddenly as these Turcos were near his cage. They all started back quickly as if frightened, but the first movement soon gave way to laughter, and one of them turning to me said, "In my country lion eat man, but that one no good." So saying all three swaggered off to look at the large cage containing the monkeys. Here they remained for a long time, laughing most uproariously, showing their white teeth to great advantage, their copper-colored complexion glistening in the sun, every feature expressive of mirth, as the mischievous inmates of the immense cage proceeded from antic to antic, chasing and biting each other and performing a series of gymnastics really ludicrous. The Turcos remained for hours near the cage intensely delighted, while a great crowd collected near them, amused by the evidence of their enjoyment. It is a remarkable fact that, although large numbers of troops come to the city each day from the camp, no disturbance of any kind takes place, the soldiers seeming as order-loving as any of the citizens. Once and a while you come across one intoxicated, but even then he is ever in the best of humors, and we hear of no rows or fights whatever. The troops to enter the city on the 14th number eighty thousand. As yet several regiments to be included have not arrived, but they will be here in time for the great ceremonies. Yesterday over two thousand Austrian prisoners passed through the city, *en route* for Strasbourg. Already some four thousand have been sent back to Austria. A number of Austrian officers are now in Paris.

The heat is too great for the successful operation of theatricals, but, on the contrary, it is the cause of great success for the outdoor amusements, foremost among which ranks Musard's Concerts. An elegant kiosk, just behind the Palais de l'Industrie in the Champs Elysées, contains one hundred performers, led by Musard, who left your City to assume the management of the concern.

Around the Turkish kiosk are rows of chairs, while trees, shrubs and flowers render the place cool and fragrant. This garden has become the favorite resort of the better classes of Paris, under the following circumstances: Musard placed at the entrance three men in whom he had confidence, giving them strict orders to refuse admittance to all suspicious crinolines. These men did their duty conscientiously, and the fact soon became known. The class to be excluded is one that under such circumstances always complains loudly. At once it became rumored about the town that Musard was endeavoring to have a perfectly respectable place of amusement. The ladies, to show their appreciation of such an unusual fact, determined to patronize Musard, and soon his place was filled nightly. The music is excellent, the garden cool and fresh, and that which was at first but the expression of a sentiment, has now become a habit, and all respectable Paris may be seen each night at Musard's concerts. He is coining money, and thus has two-fold reward, a satisfied conscience and a full pocket.

After the *fêtes* the Emperor, Empress and suite will go to Biarritz, the usual resort of Her Majesty for sea bathing. It is expected that the Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, will also inhabit Biarritz during the period of their Majesties' visit.

DEAN.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ITALY.

A Retrospective Review—Accuracy of the Times' Account of the Battle of Solferino—The Difficulties Encountered by Correspondents—Errors of the London Times—How the New-York Times Succeeded in Anticipating the Press of Europe—Was Napoleon III. Taken by Surprise at Solferino?—The French Generals—A British Slander Refuted—What Parisian Society Lost in Italy—The Dark Side of War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1859.

On returning to Paris, I may be permitted a few words of retrospect on the late campaign. I was surprised, for example, to find so few errors in the first letters we sent from the battle-field of Solferino. None of those sent to the Paris and London Press by non-military men for three or four days after the battle were either so full in detail or so correct. This is accounted for by the fact that, with perhaps but two exceptions, none of those writers were present at the battle. As the army penetrated further into the country and became more and more removed from the large towns, the difficulties of following it increased; provisions were scarce, bad and dear; horses and carriages were difficult to be had at any price; people were obliged to sleep most frequently in their carriages, or, like the soldiers, under the indifferent protection of a mulberry tree; moreover, the heat was intense, the air dry and sultry, and the roads full of dust. These circumstances sufficed to hold back and render indifferent the considerable number of amateurs and spectators who followed the camp, and thus they nearly all lost sight of the great battle. We saw these persons arriving one, two and three days afterwards, immensely disgusted at not having been present. They laid the blame of their ill-luck upon the heat, and upon the belief that the Austrians would only make a stand on the further bank of the Mincio. A captain of an English rifle corps, who had been permitted to join the French camp after the battle of Magenta, was present at the battle, and it was to him that the London *Times* was indebted for the series of very clever letters from the camp, published by that paper. In admitting this gentleman to the camp as the professional correspondent of the *Times*, the Emperor showed a spirit of magnanimity which ought to have modified, somewhat, its tone of hostility; but that paper, I believe, recognizes none of the ordinary laws of courtesy which prevail in society. Even the account of this gentleman, who had been in the camp for a fortnight, who knew the disposition of the army on the morning of the battle, and who was near the hill of Solferino during the whole day, contained errors which he was obliged afterwards to correct. It was, indeed, impossible not to make errors, writing so soon and so hastily after a battle of such wide extent and such vast proportions. Our information was gathered partly by the eye and partly from the wounded officers and men as they came from the field. Each one could relate what his regiment did or was doing, at what point of the field it was engaged, and whether it was suffering much or little. By putting all the facts together we arrived at a nearly accurate *ensemble*.

Astonishment has been expressed that ours should have been the first letter giving a detailed accou of the battle, which arrived at Paris and New York—for they were the first here as well as there This can be easily explained. On the morning of the battle we secured rooms for two nights to come, in two different towns, in anticipation of a battle a points which would make one of these the nearest to the field. At 10 o'clock in the evening, when the battle was over, and we had found our carriage, which had been hid away in a court all day at Castiglione, we hurried to the nearest rooms we had retained, and here wrote all the night. The next day, unwilling to trust our letters to a third person, I took the carriage myself, and drove back to Brescia, from which point the mail had been reëstablished to Milan by diligence, and there mailed them. From Brescia, by Milan, Turin, and Mt. Cenis, the letters arrived in Paris in three days, just in time for the *Arago*, on the point of sailing from Havre to New-York. The official correspondents in the camp had no doubt as much as they could do the first night in finding a place to sleep, for the Austrians occupied their ground the night previously, where, it is hardly necessary to say, such a thing as retaining a room in advance was not practicable. Their letters, therefore, did not leave the battle-field till in the evenign of the second day, *although dated the day of the battle*, and therefore fell one day behind ours. The two non-military writers, besides ourselves, who were on the ground got their letters off too late for the next day's mail at Brescia, and thus it was that we got ahead of everybody.

It has been stated on all sides that the battle of Solferino was a surprise to Napoleon, that he was not looking for it, and was not prepared. This surprise, however, was greater, I imagine to, the journalists who were taking their ease in the hotels of Milan and Brescia, than it was to the French army. If Napoleon did not look for the battle on the 24th, he certainly did on the 25th, for he knew that the Austrians had recrossed the Mincio just in advance of him, and that in this movement they could have but one object in view, that of attacking him. But it must be borne in mind that for the last four days the French army had been marching in battle array—the vast plain over which they were advancing permitted this—and that the morning of the 24th found them at the moment the first gun was fired exactly in the position in which they had been for several days, and in which they went through the battle: the King forming the left wing, Baraguay d'Hilliers and McMahon the centre, Niel the right wing, Canrobert the reserve, and the Imperial Guard, accompanying the Emperor, to be thrown to whatever point their services might be required. Thus, although the Emperor may have looked for the battle more on the 25th than on the 24th, and although he may have ridden to the scene of action the morning of the 24th, not certain whether he had to do with a skirmish or a grand pitched battle, yet it cannot be said that he was taken by surprise in any sense; and thus it is, too, that his dispositions were so readily taken after arriving on the ground.

Since my return I have seen it stated in the American papers that Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers had been disgraced for his conduct at Magenta, and replaced in his command by Gen. Forey. It is to be hoped that the gallant old soldier, who has fought so many glorious battles for his country may never see this statement, for certainly no such event was ever heard or thought of this side the British Channel.

The Emperor has been forced to publish in the *Moniteur* an explanation in regard to the difficulty between Marshals Niel and Canrobert. It is a source of regret that two men of such unquestionable ability and courage should feel obliged to come before the public with their private griefs, and especially on the subject of the battle of Solferino, where there was glory enough for everybody. One of the great dangers at the battle was thought to be a flank movement of the enemy from the side of Mantua, by an Austrian corps which was believed to lie in that direction; the vast plain offered to the Austrians every desirable advantage for such a movement, and that they did not avail themselves of it proves one of two things—either tha they did not have men enough in that direction, or else that their commander-in-chief was ignorant of the advantages he held in his hand. So sure, however, were the French that such a movement would be attempted, that Marshal Canrobert was ordered to hold himself in the rear of the right wing (Gen. Niel's corps) to resist any attempt of the Austrians in that direction. It was found, however, that the whole Austrian army was united in front of the French line, and that there was no detached army coming from Mantua to turn their right on the plain. Niel came to this conclusion sooner than Canrobert, and finding too much work to do in front of him, and fearing that his flank might be turned by the forces with which he

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Moses Taylor and the Northern Light.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

RATIFICATION OF THE CASS-ZELEDON TREATY.

The Gold Excitement on the Isthmus.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Consular Difficulty at Valparaiso.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

$2,126,333 IN TREASURE.

News from the Great South Sea.

The United States Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, JOHN McGOWAN, Commander, left Aspinwall on the 10th inst., with 495 passengers, $2,126,333 in treasure, and the Pacific mails for New-York and New-Orleans, —arrived at Key West on the 23d, and having landed her New Orleans mails and passengers, sailed same day, and arrived at her wharf on Saturday morning.

Among the passengers per *Moses Taylor* are Flag-officer LONG, late in command of the Pacific Squadron, who, with his Secretary and Flag Lieut. WINSLOW, returns to the United States. Also, the commander, officers and crew of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur*, who arrived at Panama in U. S. sloop *Warren*.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, arrived on Saturday afternoon from Aspinwall whence she sailed on the 20th inst.

The U. S. ships *Merrimac*, *Vandalia* and *Warren* were at Panama, and the *Roanoke*, *Sabine* and *Preble* at Aspinwall.

The mails and passengers from New-York, July 5, by the regular line, arrived in San Francisco on the 28th, many hours ahead of the opposition steamer direct, and notwithstanding a delay of nineteen hours at Acapulco waiting for the Tehuantepec mails.

The gold excitement at Chiriqui still continued.

The *Moses Taylor* brings from California $2,126,333 in Gold Dust. The list of consignees will be found under the monetary head.

The Nicaragua Congress had met in extraordinary session, and on the 22d ult. the Senate, and on the 25th the House, unanimously ratified the Lamar Zeledon Convention between the United States and Nicaragua.

There is nothing of importance from Salvador, Guatemala or Costa Rica.

The propeller *Guatemala*, from New-York, arrived at Panama on the 10th inst.

Dates from Bogota, New-Granada, are to the 28th ult. Our Minister, Mr. JONES, had not presented his credentials, and would not, in the present state of affairs between the two countries.

The news from San Francisco, five days later than that received by the last Overland Mail, is unimportant.

HORACE GREELEY had arrived at Sacramento and had addressed a large audience the same evening on the Pacific Railroad. The next day he left for Mariposa.

FREEMAN & Co.'s Express from Sacramento had been robbed of $10,000 in gold dust.

Clipper ships continue to arrive at San Francisco from Atlantic ports in perfect fleets.

Late advices from Victoria call attention to certain discoveries of a very rich auriferous region lying to the north of Fort Alexander, far up Fraser River.

We are indebted to Purser BULLAY, and to the Expresses of WELLS, FARGO & Co, and FREEMAN & Co., for early favors.

NEW-GRANADA.

From Bogota—Gen. Jones has not yet Presented his Credentials—Popularity of the American Minister—The Revolution at Carthagena—The City Quiet—The Grave Diggings of New-Granada—Letter from Chiriqui—Arrival of the Panama Railroad Company's New Steamship Guatemala—Capt. Dow's Log—Naval News—A Large Fleet at Both Sides of the Isthmus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

We have dates from Bogota to the 28th July. The Republic is tranquil with the exception of Carthagena, and it can hardly be said there is any trouble there, as the revolutionists seem to be quietly enjoying their usurped authority. It is true, Gen. CALVO in the interior is trying to raise a force to regain possession of the City of Carthagena and the Government of the State—but no one wishes to fight for such a trifle, so it is doubtful if he succeeds. I understand that the *national* authorities have not been disturbed. The present Government was arming some boats to resist any attack that might be made upon the city. The British war-steamer *Basilisk* and the United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis* are at Carthagena, watching events.

In the State of Cauca, governed by Gen MOSQUERA, late of New-York, the Legislature met on the 1st July and declared four of the late laws and resolutions of the last Congress at Bogota to be unconstitutional and request, in strong language, the next Congress to retrace its steps. One of these is the new law on elections, interfering with State rights; another, a law supervisory of the State military forces; a third, a resolution defining the cases in which appeals may be made from the State Courts to the Supreme Court, usurping almost entirely the powers of the former; and the fourth, the law authorizing the President to base his estimates for the year 1860–61 for the expenses of the Government upon the estimate for 1859, *in case Congress should not meet in* 1860.

Gen. JONES United States Minister Resident to Bogota, is still cooling his heels *outside* the official circles of the capital. He will not present his credentials until he has further instructions from Washington. It is now generally understood that the Cass-Herran Convention was *not* lost in the Magdalena River, but that it was kept back purposely at Carthagena, or was quietly shelved at Bogota—the Government wishing to gain another year before the first payment could become due under it—and it may be two years, or more, if the President shall find it convenient, in consonance with the authorization that he may prevent the meeting of Congress till 1861. In the meantime, the gentlemanly *physique*, the genial qualities, and the *savoir faire* of the new Minister takes immensely with the Bogotanas. He is fêted and feasted daily by the principal families—is toted and totes the young ladies to balls, operas, and concerts—pats all the pretty babies on the cheeks, and—doesn't lug watermelons through the streets under his arm, as a certain predecessor of his did two years ago. Seriously, the appointment of Mr. JONES to this mission is one of the few good things of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration, and seems to have been made just after the President read one of my letters in the TIMES, pointing out the qualifications necessary for Ministers to Spanish American States.

The gold excitement has not abated since my last. On the contrary, we hear from every quarter that the people are hunting for Indian graves to such a degree that the poor red man is in danger of a general resurrection. The Panama Railroad Company's new steamer *Guatemala* will land and take passengers at Chiriqui, and your correspondent, in these dull times don't know anything better that he can do for the readers of the TIMES than to take a trip down in her, and examine into the state of the facts, for their benefit. We have had only one arrival from Chiriqui since my last,—a man who brought about twenty pounds of gold images. By him I received the following letter from an American gentleman, a Panama merchant, who went to Chiriqui to see things for himself. It will be observed by his letter that he had not yet visited the "huacas," so that his statement of the quantity of gold there must have been derived from the people of David, who are a good deal given to "snake stories," and must consequently be received with some grains of allowance.

The beautiful new propeller, of 1,030 tons, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company, for the Central American trade, arrived here, under command of the pioneer of that trade, Capt. J. M. DOW, on the 10th inst. She is the first steam vessel that ever made the whole run to Panama from an Atlantic United States port without touching at any place. Her log is extremely interesting, as showing that successful voyages may be made in a cheap class of vessels that carry much beside passengers, mails, etc., to distant parts of the world, without the necessity of coaling on the route, and therefore I give it to your readers entire. It is believed that a ship the size of the *Guatemala*, but twenty-five feet longer, would not use any more fuel for the same rate of speed, and could carry coals for 60 days.

The *Guatemala* left New-York on the 8th of June at 7 P. M. On the 26th, at 2 A. M., crossed the Equator on the Atlantic, in longitude 32° 50' west. On June 27, at 8 A. M., passed the Island of Fernando de Noronha, distant two miles. On July 4, at noon, Rio de Janeiro bore northwesterly, distant 120 miles. On July 8, at noon, Montevideo bore west, distant 200 miles. On July 15, at 5 P. M., hove to off Cape Virgin, entrance to Strait of Magalhaens; on the following morning, July 16, entered the Strait. Detained in the Strait by heavy storms of snow six days and eighteen hours. On July 24, at 4 P. M., Cape Pillar, at the western outlet of the Strait, bore south, distant two miles. On July 31, at 7 A. M., passed the Island of Juan Fernandez, distant two miles; the same morning, at 10 Valparaiso bore east, 375 miles distant. On Aug. 5, at 1 P. M., Callao bore east, distant 198 miles. On Aug. 7, at 6 A. M., Payta bore east, distant 8 miles. On Aug. 8, at noon, crossed the Equator on the Pacific, in longitude 80° 48' west. On Aug. 10, at noon, passed Punta Mala, and entered the Gulf of Panama; at 8 P. M. anchored in the port of Panama.

The *Guatemala* left New-York, having on board 840 tons of anthracite coal. The most important result connected with this voyage, and which is destined to have an important influence on the future of ocean steam-navigation, is that she made the voyage from New-York to this port without touching at any intermediate point for fuel, and out of the above-mentioned quantity there remains sufficient for at least six days' steaming. The weather on the Atlantic side was unfavorable, head winds and head seas nearly the whole distance. Off Rio Janeiro we had a gale from S. E., which lasted over 24 hours. Between the Rio de la Plata and the Strait we experienced a heavy gale from N. W., and, although fair, we were compelled to heave to for 30 hours. On the Pacific, the weather, from the latitude of 40° South to Panama, was all that could be desired—fair wind, and all sail set the most of the time; below that parallel, experienced a gale from N. E. and N., which lasted two days.

The best day's run on the Atlantic was 257 miles—the smallest was a *retreat* of 12 miles. The average rate of speed on the Atlantic, including stoppages, was 7 83 knots per hour. The best day's run on the Pacific was 258 miles, the least 113 miles average knots per hour, including stoppages, 8 91.

During the entire voyage we have been detained by the stoppage of the engine to cool journals and key up only 10 hours and 18 minutes.

The average consumption of fuel per day has been 12⅜ tons; average pressure of steam 20 lbs.; average expansion 29½ inches; whole number of revolutions of the engine 3,818,320; whole number of miles run 10,965.

Résumé.—From New York to Strait in the Atlantic, 36 days, 22 hours; in the Strait, at anchor, 6 days, 17 hours, 40 minutes; whole time of detention by engine, 10 hours, 18 minutes From Cape Pillar, western entrance of Strait to Panama, 17 days, 4 hours; whole number of days from New York 63 days, 1 hour; do. do. do. running time, 55 days, 21 hours.

The ship has performed admirably, and of her class no better one was ever built.

We have quite a large American fleet on both sides the Isthmus. At Panama we have the flag-ship *Merrimack*, the *Vandalia* and *Warren*, and the *Saranac* is expected from Guyaquil on the 24th. The *Warren*, under Commander THATCHER, arrived at Panama on the 7th, in only 31 days from San Francisco, one of the shortest passages ever made. The *Merrimack* arrived here from Callao on the 15th. At Aspinwall is the flag ship *Roanoke*, the frigate *Sabine* and the sloop-of-war *Preble*. The *St. Louis* sailed from Aspinwall on the 13th for Carthagena, and the British war steamer *Basilisk* left for the same destination on the 11th. The *Jamestown* is at San Juan del Norte. The *St. Mary's* was spoken on the 4th August in the Gulf of Dolce, bound to Realejo, to relieve the *Cyane*. Flag-officer LONG goes home on the *Star of the West*, accompanied by Lieut. WINSLOW, Commander THATCHER, Lieuts. CLITZ, DE HAVEN, SCOTT, HARMONY, Purser SENAC and sixty men, all late of the sloops-of-war *Decatur* and *Warren*, also go home on this steamer. Flag-officer MONTGOMERY took command of the fleet and hoisted his pennant on the *Merrimack* on the 16th. The *Merrimack* will leave for home in about two weeks, touching at Valparaiso, when Com. MONTGOMERY will transfer his flag to the *Lancaster*. Capt. GARDNER, of the *Roanoke*, has asked to be superseded in his command, and expects to go home soon. His loss will be deeply felt in Isthmus society, particularly by the ladies, with whom the Captain is an immense favorite.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, between Panama, Valparaiso and intermediate ports, are extending their service, improving their present ships and building new ones. The *Lima* has returned from England to take her place in the line, after having received new machinery, which moves the vessel at greater speed, with little over half the former consumption of coal. The *Valparaiso* has undergone the same improvement and the *Bogota* is now in England for like purpose. The *Callao*, a beautiful new ship, is now in port. In two months from this time the Company will have ten steamers in the Pacific, varying from 500 to 1 500 tons, with which the Company will keep up a weekly line from Panama to Valparaiso, and a monthly service between the latter point and Falcahuano. This new arrangement will be of material benefit to travelers to and from the United States, as by the present arrangement they are almost invariably detained a fortnight in Panama.

Capt WALKER, of the *Calico*, died at the Island of Taboga, in this Bay on the 16th, of brain fever, induced by careless exposure to the hot sun.

The United States Vice Consul, Mr. DE SABLA, and the commanders of our war ships, have lately been a good deal annoyed by claims to protection against the laws of New-Granada and Peru, by men claiming to be United States citizens, but who have not the remotest right to that title. A "Captain JEFFERSON," whose declaration is recorded in the American archives at Lima as having been born in at least three different countries, but who is really a Canadian, has been hanging around the Consulate a long time and threatening to write more letters to the New-York *Herald* against the Consul, unless he takes him under his wing. Another man, a Frenchman, in prison on a charge of barratry, escaped and went to California, where he stayed just long enough to declare his intention to become an American citizen, then comes boldly back, and, when re-arrested, claims American protection! It is about time that our naturalization laws be reformed, so that American citizenship may be a boon much more valued than it is, and not procured, as now, as easily as you can buy a pair of second-hand breeches in Chatham street.

Since writing the foregoing letter, I have received an interesting letter from a gentleman who has gone to Chiriqui, and whom I engaged to write to you the gold news, which I inclose. It may be relied upon for its general correctness. Mr JOSEPH HAWES, a merchant of this place, whose name is mentioned in another part of this letter, has returned from Chiriqui with many valuable gold images and beautiful specimens of pottery, &c. His information is generally confirmatory of the accounts in the letter I send you.

F. W. R.

The Intercontinental Gold Field.

LOS HUACAS—IMAGE DIGGING IN NEW-GRANADA—INTERESTING LETTER FROM A CORRESPONDENT ON THE SPOT.

DAVID, Chiriqui, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

This is certainly the AGE OF GOLD. And of all the astonishing discoveries of the yellow ore for the last twelve years, which period includes those of California, Australia, Pike's Peak, that of the "Huacas" of Chiriqui is the most astonishing. Not because the finding of gold in aboriginal graves is anything new, for I believe the old Spaniards got the bulk of their gold in New Granada, Peru and Mexico, in robbing the resting places of the dead. But it is marvelous that only at this late day such extensive fields of gold should come to light as those of this district. Between Carthagena and the Magdalena, many years since, gold was found in Indian graves, but in a very small quantity. In various other districts the same thing has occurred, but whenever a grave has been accidentally opened, and a little gold found, it was supposed that it was a solitary grave which had been overlooked by the early *explorers*, and so in most cases no further search was made. But in all this wide district of Chiriqui the early Spanish conquerors found a valiant enemy to contend against, and it was never profaned by their freebooter hosts. The powerful tribes that once lorded it over these regions, however, did not escape the fate that sooner or later has overtaken all nations, and tribes and people, for they were conquered and scattered by still more powerful tribes or nations from the region north of them, Costa Rica. And now, after hundreds of years, and perhaps thousands, the treasures, and household goods, and household gods, have fallen a prey to those who neither know the history or origin of the people who fashioned them. All the golden images, pots, jars, corn mills, &c. taken from these huacas attest, however, the origin of the people. The whole are of Asiatic type. I need not describe them to you, for by this time the shop-windows of every New-York jeweler are full of them, and the pictorials, ever seeking for novelty have, no doubt, scattered their profiles over the whole land.

The first huaca was discovered about the beginning of November last, near what is called the Boqueron, about thirty miles from David. I inclose you a map of the District of Chiriqui, so that you may get some general idea from it of the country. Two of the first discoverers commenced opening graves in November, and have worked most of the time to the first of the present month. They are both small farmers, who own a few cattle and cows, and were pretty "well-to-do" in the world for this region. One of the men has seventy-five pounds of gold, worth, including good and mixed specimens, $225 per pound, say $17,000 worth, and the other has from forty to fifty pounds. The plot of ground over which these men dug is of say forty acres in extent, on land a little rolling. The graves are all single—sometimes three or four in a row, as if of families—the same as our cemeteries in New-England. They all run from north to south—not from east to west, as has been stated. Some of them are built over of flat stones—flat stones also being placed at the end, and then round stones piled against the ends and sides. In some, and in fact in nearly all, are pots or jars, sometimes placed in rows. These pots are of many sizes, from the capacity of a common teacup to the size of three or four gallons. They are of earth, some apparently baked in the sun, some burned, and many of them with well painted borders. The bottoms of part of these jars are oval, as if they were made to set in holes in shelves, and a part have legs, curiously split open, as it were, and with little bells of the same material as the pot, inverted, and then the leg left sufficiently open to exhibit the bell. These people seem to have been very fond of bells, for in a great many of the golden images are golden bells in the head, ears, eyes and abdomen. The pots contained probably chica and other liquids, as also fruits and eatables for the dead on their journey to their new hunting-fields beyond the grave. The same custom prevails now among many tribes of aborigines, and even among the Chinese. In San Francisco, for several days after the death of a Chinese, his grave will be covered with offerings of fowls, fish and fruits. The poorer class of this probably half civilized people do not appear to have possessed much gold, for it is not found in more than one out of a dozen graves. In lieu of gold you find in them monstrous figures of painted clay, many of them used as whistles—some male and some female figures. Several of the latter have heads like a squirrel, and wolves, or some animal approximating the shape of a wolf, tugging at the breasts.

The whole of the graves in the area I have particularly named have been dug over, and the people are now looking for other "rich yields" In many other localities beside the one named, graves have been opened, and treasure taken out in small quantities; but the wetness of the season prevents both working and exploring to any great extent. Sufficient evidence, however, has been obtained to prove that huacas cover a very large tract of country extending northward towards Costa Rica, and southward to Veraguas. And when, in December, the dry season commences, there is every reason to believe that dozens of such cemeteries as the one just exhausted will be found in the savannahs and beautiful rolling lands between all the streams marked out on the accompanying chart. Towards the mountains northwardly, one or two vaults, of a larger description than the graves of Boqueron, have been opened, and no treasure has yet been discovered in them. I am told that the diggers have not gone very deep in these graves, and it is probable when they get lower they will find much treasure. There was nothing in the exhausted huaca to indicate that it was anything more than a common cemetery. It is generally believed there will be one found where the bodies of the kings and great chiefs were laid where of course much more valuable deposits ought to be found.

There is no data on which to found any calculation of the amount of gold already taken out. But little of it has as yet been sold, most of the people holding on to it, and especially preserving the finest and purest specimens. Some think there has not been over $150 000 dug up—some calculate it at more than double that sum. Almost every family in David and vicinity has some of it—some only a few ounces, but many have several pounds. A priest confesses to have bought nearly one hundred pounds—an alcalde to have possession of fifty pounds. But the priests and alcalde are likely to have much more than anybody else, because they can more easily induce the people to sell. Among the traders of David, the gold passes, good and bad together, at $1 60 the castillano. Six castillanos and twenty-three one-hundredths make one ounce troy. But you can only buy with great difficulty from first hands. Occasionally you will see a ragged-looking fellow trotting into David, with a little produce or a few chickens swinging about the sides of his snug little poney. Ask him if he has any gold, he will tell you, Yes; but he doesn't want to sell. He has brought it in to ascertain its fineness and value. He would not sell it to a stranger for a hundred dollars an ounce. If you offered him that, he would think it was worth $200 an ounce. But if he really intends to sell, he will take it to the alcalde, the priest, or to some shopkeeper whom he knows, and when he has tried them all, and found the extreme price, then, and not till then, will he sell.

There are probably not over two hundred persons in the district who are not residents of it, notwithstanding the big stories about the "rush." A considerable number of persons came over from Boca del Toro, on the Atlantic, but none come now, as it would be utterly impossible to get across the country. It is a pretty heavy job to do it at any season of the year.

My belief is that there are enough of these huacas spread over the country to give profitable employment to thousands of persons for years. Sanguine persons believe that very rich gold mines exist in Chiriqui—but although it is certain that gold exists in all the streams, rivers and mountains of Chiriqui and Veraguas, I have seen no good evidence that it can be found in sufficient quantities to pay remunerative wages to the digger.

In David there is a French hotel, where pretty good fare may be had at a cheap rate. Beef is extremely cheap and plentiful in Chiriqui, and the people generally hospitable and obliging. David probably contains 3 500 inhabitants. The expenses of getting from Panama to David may be set down at say $35. A.

IMMENSE RICHES IN THE HUACAS—LETTER FROM THE GOLDEN DISTRICT.

From Another Correspondent.

DAVID, Chiriqui, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

I have only time to drop you a line to say that the story of there being plenty of gold in the "huacas" is no humbug. I think that three-fourths of the natives who have returned have each from $500 to $10,000 worth of gold. I shall go up to the place, about thirty miles from here, where there are some three hundred natives digging. The Indians are coming in every day with from three hundred to five hundred dollars' worth, which sells here at $1 60 the Castillana, or about $9 60 per ounce troy weight. Some of it is mixed with copper, but the greater part is pure gold. The Indians want to sell the poor, but hold on to the finest gold. I have seen some images weighing twenty-three ounces, and some little ones not over one-eighth of an ounce. I have a lot of pots, images, corn-grinders, &c., &c., taken from the graves.

The graves are all single, dug in the ground, and each is covered by nine or ten flat stones from the river. They find the pots and other earthenware about four feet below the surface, and the gold from two to three feet below that. The large gold is deeper than the small. No bones are found in the graves, but traces of human hair are found in some. There have been no figures, of course, of horses, dogs, cows, or of any of the European animals found in the graves. Many of the vases have painted letters, very similar to the Chinese, on them; and I saw one gold figure of the human head, with the "almond eyes" of the Chinese. I have seen some plates of gold with a figure or letters like a Chinese character.

It is so rainy here, at this season, that I believe none but natives can work; and I would therefore advise all strangers to wait till the dry season, (in January) as there are graves enough for ten thousand to keep robbing for the next hundred years.

There are reports of rich *placers* having been discovered, and I have seen some native gold in the hands of Indians, but the quantity does not justify the belief, in my mind, that there has been any considerable quantity found as yet.

The country is magnificent. Horses are hired for $1 60 from here to the mines. Miners' stores of all descriptions are in active demand. *

THE CHIRIQUI EXCITEMENT—ACTION OF PRESIDENT MARTINEZ—CALLING OF AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS—PLOT TO ASSASSINATE GENERAL MORA—AFFAIRS IN CARTHAGENA.

From our Aspinwall Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Thursday, Aug 18, 1859.

The excitement in regard to the Chiriqui golden graves is increasing, and many are leaving, or preparing to leave for that land. The *Josepha*, which returned on the 16th inst. with her freight, confirms the news. The only news which has cooled the ardor of the gold-seekers, is the report of the continuous rains which are now deluging that region. They describe it as not raining but "swashing" down, and they are waiting patiently until December, when the rains are expected to cease.

President MARTINEZ has called an extra session of Congress but has not the moral courage to meet the issue. He has transferred the power to act into the hands of one OVILES, and awaits the action of the Assembly. They are slow to appear. Up to the 27th ult. they were but a beggarly account of empty benches. Some are said to be favorable, others opposed to the ratification of the Cass-Jerez treaty, lately arranged at Washington, and some go so far as to accuse JEREZ of selling the country, and compromising the Government, and appearances are revolutionary, and a road willingly tracked by these "greasers," and in all probability they will follow it, as of old, to settle all matters of diplomacy.

A plot which was well nigh matured to assassinate President MORA has been discovered, and the parties banished. The Assembly, which is to continue in session until every matter of interest to the country is honorably and satisfactorily settled, have expressed their willingness at this time to settle the boundary which has been so long in dispute with New Granada. They are endeavoring to work some salutary changes among the clergy, a very difficult operation, as I believe. "Poor limbs of the law are obliged to throw their briefs to the dogs." They can no longer practice unless they can raise three thousand dollars in the plata; if found offending, they are to be fined twenty-five dollars to save them from prison, and forfeit all fees they may have received; besides, the Judge is likewise punishable with a fine for suffering it. They appear vain of their glorious triumph in their withering answers to the ultimatum of Gen. Cass. The Assembly have approved of, and ratified every act of Nicaragua in regard to the Belly contract and the transit canal scheme.

Owing to the revolution in Carthagena, the *St. Louis*, (Am.,) *Basilisk*, (Eng.,) have been dispatched to protect the foreign interest. The flag-ship *Roanoke*, with the *Sabine* and *Preble*, are still here. The *Merrimack*, *Vandalia*, and the *Warren*, are at Panama. Com. LONG, of the Pacific squadron, goes on by the *Moses Taylor*, together with Capt. THATCHER and the officers of the *Warren*, who have left that ship at Panama. The *Warren* is to remain at Taboga as a store-ship, so that the administration have at length gained their ends; they have a dépôt, at last, upon the Pacific, near Panama.

The *Northern Light* arrived out on the evening of the 13th; the *Moses Taylor* on the morning of the 15th. The *Uncle Sam* and *Golden Age* took their passengers to California.

The opposition steamer *Orizaba* is close upon the heels of these passengers, and the probability is that the *Northern Light* will start to morrow from the wharf, and, in that case, will have her passengers at New-York ahead.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Guatemala Tranquil—Disturbed State of Salvador—Threats of Revolution—Nicaragua—The Lamar-Zeledon Convention Ratified—The British Treaty—Message of Martinez—Costa Rica—Congress in Session—Attempt to Assassinate President Mora—Restrictions on the Clergy—Conviction of Edward F. Conway, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, Capt. LUDWIG, arrived at Panama on the 7th, with a full cargo of cochineal, coffee, balsam, hides, deer skins, &c. She brings dates from Guatemala to the 28th of July, Salvador to the 30th of July, Realejo de Nicaragua to the 2d, and Punta Arenas de Costa Rica to the 4th of August.

GUATEMALA.

The Government had sent an agent to Honduras to endeavor to establish good relations between Salvador and Honduras, which have been interrupted on account of the latter having given protection to revolutionary refugees of the former State.

On the 17th July the Right Reverend Dr. DON BERNARDO PINOL Y AYCINENA was consecrated Bishop of Nicaragua.

The Republic is perfectly tranquil, and trade and agriculture are in a prosperous condition.

The subsidy of $8,000 to the Panama Railroad Company's steamer for carrying the mail has been promptly paid by the Government of Guatemala, as has also a like sum from each of the Governments of Salvador and Costa Rica.

SALVADOR.

This Republic is still kept in a very nervous, unquiet state, by the attempts at revolution and threats of resistance against the usurpation of Gen. BARRIOS.

The revolutionary leaders, who fled to Honduras, to the number of 150 men, have nearly all left that State and gone to Nicaragua, from whence they threaten to make an irruption into Salvador. But the latter Government has just received a dispatch from that of Nicaragua which denies that these men are likely to receive assistance in their projects from the people of Nicaragua.

The indigo and cereal crops of Salvador promise to be abundant the present season.

The Bishop is endeavoring to establish a female orphan asylum in New San Salvador, and the Government talks of purchasing a house for that purpose.

On the 8th July, at about 5 o'clock P. M., at San Vicente, an immense conical cloud of black color suddenly rose, and immediately after a still larger white one, surrounded with golden and blue rays, which assumed all the colors of the rainbow. Small conical clouds appeared at the same time at both sides, in which lemon, green and violet colors predominated. This spectacle lasted until a violent storm dispersed the clouds.

NICARAGUA.

The Cass-Yrissari or Zeledon-Lamar Convention, as modified at Washington, passed the Upper Chamber on the 22d July, and the Lower House on the 25th. As MARTINEZ's principal object in calling an extra session of the Nicaragua Congress was to get this Convention confirmed, it is likely he will sign the document this time, if he has not already done so. It experienced no opposition in either branch of the Legislature.

The British treaty, the ratification of which by Her British Majesty's Government Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY made subject to the acceptance of the Mosquito Convention as proposed by England, (the Dallas-Clarendon Convention,) will probably not be accepted. The Government appears to be indifferent as to whether a treaty is concluded with England. Nicaragua asserts that she would rather be without the Mosquito Territory than accept the terms offered by England, and will content herself with protesting against the position assumed by that Power. Nicaragua would yield certain points, but she insists on San Juan del Norte being a free port (?) under Nicaraguan sovereignty; will recognize all grants of land made by British authorities, but not those made by the Mosquito King. She is also ready to assign to the Indians certain lands, and the right to make their own municipal laws, but she claims absolute sovereignty over them and the territory they occupy.

The French Treaty, similar to the old Cass-Yrissari instrument, is being discussed, but will be modified. There is no stipulation as to tonnage dues, as in the Ouseley Treaty; the right of extradition of deserters from vessels is granted, which England and the United States have not obtained, and the Chambers therefore propose to strike out this article.

Gen. JEREZ has been trying to get Congress to approve of his new Transit arrangement, which was to settle all differences in that line, but they will not give it any consideration, "because it confers a monopoly contrary to the law of May last." Congress will not approve the decree of President MARTINEZ, giving BELLY a six years' grant of the Transit, as that gentleman is now suspected, even in Nicaragua, to be a humbug.

All Englishmen born in Nicaragua, by a law of the Nicaragua Congress, are declared to be free from military service, but must procure a substitute.

Ex-President SANTIS, who was hunted out of Salvador by Gen. BARRIOS, is at Managua.

In the President's message, calling the extraordinary session of Congress, are the following passages:

HONORABLE SENATORS AND DEPUTIES: I have called you together in extraordinary session, to give you an account of three matters of vital importance for the Republic. The result of the negotiations of our Minister Plenipotentiary, Gen. D MAXIMO JEREZ, accredited to the Government of the United States of North America, the difficulties presented by the Government of Great Britain relative to the treaty you confirmed on the 19th of March this year, and a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation arranged with the French Empire. The importance of these objects demand all your attention, all your judgment and all your prudence, because they treat of relations with the principal nations of the world, who form the vanguard of civilization and progress.

The natural law is not sufficient to maintain peace and harmony among individuals of the human race; the institution of a government is necessary to maintain the right and obligations of each; and the positive law to determine and regulate them. Neither is it sufficient for the good understanding among the nations; and as it is unfortunately impossible to create a government for all; treaties are the only means that have been found to remedy this deficiency. Therefore we ought to consider them as the positive law that nations give reciprocally among themselves; and as the positive law it ought to be just in its measures, honest in its ends, and should insure the liberty and independence of the contracting people, concede all that is not prejudicial to its interests, and contribute to the development and progress of humanity.

On this footing we have sought to advance in the negotiations with North America, Great Britain, and the French Empire, because we want their friendship, because we wish their commerce to extend to our people, because we wish them to avail themselves of the products of our soil, and because we wish to participate in their civilization and progress. But the first Power finds some inconvenience in the stipulations that have been arranged, which obstacles merit your attention, so that they may be overcome, in as far as the honor and national glory permits. In my opinion, we ought to be frank and liberal, in as far as it does not affect our rights. Beyond these rights, whatever remains, great though it be, we may cede to humanity so as to conform ourselves to the designs of Providence.

The respective Ministers will give you the particulars in detail, and I reckon on your wisdom and patriotism that you will give the best solution to the difficulties that present themselves, and place the Republic on a firm and secure footing, impressing on it the march that ought to lead it to the grand destinies to which it is called. There are also some matters relative to interior affairs, which, as being of minor importance, I excuse myself from mentioning, but which the Secretary will do in due time. In the meantime I conclude by stating that our relations with the other Central American States continue on the best footing, that the people entrusted to me continue in peace, continuing the progress and improvements in every way.

COSTA RICA.

Congress is still in session. It has voted the President $10,000 for the extraordinary expenses of the present year. A law has been passed making it requisite that all lawyers shall possess $3,000 in real estate. Those not having this sum, if they attempt to practice, will not be allowed to go into the Courts and will be fined from five to twenty-five dollars, and the Judges and Alcaldes who admit them to Courts, are also subject to a fine. The treaty made with France by Count SARTIGES and Señor MOLINA at Washington, has been approved. The reforms, suppressions, and additions, made by the Republic of Nicaragua to the Belly Canal Grant have been approved.

Englishmen born in Costa Rica are declared to be exempt from military duty, provided that the same exemption is made in favor of Costa Ricans in England. The Government talks of opening a direct route from San José to the Atlantic by the military road of San Carlos.

President MORA is anxious to bring about some reforms in the Church system, and the Minister of the Interior, in his report to Congress, thinks the time has arrived when it is necessary to introduce a radical and salutary reform among the clergy, establishing other rules than the canons of the Church, which shall be punctually observed. Thus, the stupid opposition of Bishop LLORENTE last year to the laws of the country, and which resulted in his exile, is likely to produce good fruits.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his report to Congress, says, in reference to the United States:

"As I announced to you in the last report, the Government of the United States accredited as Minister to Costa Rica, Sr. MIRABEAU B. LAMAR. Recognized in that character by this Government, Sr. LAMAR, whose mission is to improve the relations and remove all difficulties that might exist, after some days residence in this capital removed to Nicaragua where he is at present. Whilst he was in Costa Rica the Government showed all due attention not only to his official rank but to his respectable person and his courteous comportment. The consequence of the conflict in Nicaragua against the adventurers among whom, as is notoriously known, were American citizens, naturally produced owing to the distance and perhaps to the little knowledge possessed of these countries and to the influences and reports of declared enemies, some reclamations from that Government and divers claims from citizens of that Republic, but the conciliatory disposition of Gen. LAMAR, his uprightness and justice were also favorable for treating these questions, which placed in an impartial light were victoriously replied to by Costa Rica."

PIO ALVARADO, as author and instigator of a plan to assassinate President MORA, has been sentenced to reside five years in the town of San Ramon de los Palmares, under surveillance of the police. ANSELMO CASTRO, who gave information of the plot, is ordered to be placed at liberty. JOSE MARIA CAMACHO, another of the conspirators, is liberated, but is to be watched, and punished if new proofs against him shall be adduced.

EDWARD F. CONWAY, of San Francisco, who killed the German in an affray at Punta Arenas, has been sentenced to six years labor on the public works. The President, I believe, has the right to remit one-third of the sentence. I received a letter from Mr. CONWAY, by the *Columbus*, dated July 31, in which he says:

"I arrived at San José, from Punta Arenas, on the 18th inst., and to me it has been a happy change; for here, I am treated with a great deal of kindness and leniency. I have not been placed in irons, and through the kindness of Gen. CANAS, (Minister of State) I have been allowed a room by myself. I have appealed from the decision of the Court of Punta Arenas to the Supreme Court of the State, but as to whether I shall be successful, I have not the remotest idea."

Mr. CONWAY was an Inspector in the San Francisco Custom-house under MILTON S. LATHAM, and I believe has latterly studied law. He is a young man of good education and address, and no doubt owes his present misfortunes to the too free use of wine at the supper party in which WILTS was killed.

Business is dull in Costa Rica. The coffee crop has nearly all been shipped, and there have been as yet but few speculators in next year's product.

F. W. R.

From Nicaragua.

THE TREATY BETWEEN NICARAGUA AND THE UNITED STATES—THE TRANSIT QUESTION—IMPROVED FEELINGS OF THE NICARAGUANS TOWARD THE NORTH AMERICANS.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

MANAGUA, Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

I told you in my former letter that the grounds assumed by Secretary CASS, through Mr. LAMAR, ought to have created an unfriendly feeling of the Nicaraguan people and Government against the United States. As they recognized, however, the exaggeration of the demands made, and the injustice of asking for apologies where no insults could reasonably be proved, and damages where no harm was done, did not apprehend serious consequences from the Secretary's attitude. The making and ratification of a treaty were a sufficient argument against any charges of Anti American feelings in this country. Besides, instead of our whole squadron blockading their ports and taking possession of the Isthmus, the United States not only did not reject the Lamar-Zeledon Treaty, but with the exclusion of the single clause stipulating that the United States agreed, by a reasonable vigilance, to impede the equipment of illegal expeditions against Nicaragua, accepted it. When the news spread that this was the only difficulty, people showed happy faces, everybody was satisfied that at last our relations with Nicaragua were solemnly affirmed—that no more danger from their unsettled state was to be apprehended. The Government recommended the acceptation of the Treaty, and Congress passed it in both Houses.

Transit speculators and filibusters have been able to succeed pretty well in establishing the belief of an Anti-American feeling in this country, and it would appear quite natural if anybody will throw a glance over the ruins of Granada, Nicaragua and Rivas. Your correspondent has a better chance to come at a conclusion in this respect, when the English and French treaties have come before Congress. Some few items of minor importance in the French treaty met a nearly unanimous opposition merely on the ground that the same concessions have not been made to the United States. The same was seen during the ratification of the Belly Canal Grant, which was so mutilated as to leave hardly half a dozen articles without alterations.

The Transit Grant arranged by Gen. JEREZ with the old Ship Canal Company, was submitted for ratification by Congress. A great desire was shown by Gen. JEREZ, who is member of the House of Representatives, and he was joined by nearly the whole of the Congress, to settle the old imbroglio; but as it is entirely opposed to the decree of May 30 in the fact of establishing a monopoly, it could not be taken into consideration. Moreover, it was more onerous yet to Nicaragua than the old grant, giving, as it proposed, to the Company all the oysters and leaving Nicaragua the shells. The Government is anxious to make some arrangement by which the American interests of the White-Stebbins and Wallace Van Dyke Grant might be amalgamated; but it is difficult to think of an agreeable solution in that way. If, however, the steamship commodores act in good faith all can be set right. The Government of Nicaragua is going to let the mail pass across the Isthmus without opposition.

T. MEYER.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ecuador—Revolution Ended—Blockade still Continued—Ecuador Accepts the Peruvian Ultimatum—Peru—Revolutions—The President again at War with Congress—Congressmen Imprisoned—Difficulty with France—Chile—Archbishop of Santiago Expelled—Markets, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

The British mail steamship *Callao* arrived at this port on the 5th, bringing dates from Valparaiso to 16th, Callao and Lima to the 27th July, and Guayaquil to the 1st of August. The *Callao* brought $357,000 in silver for England.

ECUADOR.

The revolution against the Government has been entirely suppressed. The Peruvian fleet still keeps up the blockade of the Guayaquil River. It is reported, on good authority, that the Government of Ecuador has instructed the Spanish Minister to Ecuador, Señor GARCIA QUESADA, to communicate to the Government of Peru its acceptance of the *ultimatum* of the latter Power.

PERU.

It will be recollected, that a couple of months since, President CASTILLO, having refused to execute the laws of Congress, punishing Col. ARGUEDAS for violently dispersing the Constitutional Assembly in November last, the former body attempted to destitute the President, but failing, by a few votes, and through the threatening attitude of CASTILLA's bayonets, to do this, Congress laid the question over for further discussion at some more convenient period, and passed a law clothing themselves with the power to meet on the 28th July, without the necessity of being convoked by the President. The President took no notice of this action of Congress at the time, but, nevertheless, he was firmly resolved that that body should never again have the chance to stir up revolution against him. On the 11th he issued a decree ordering the general elections for members of Congress on the 12th December next, and for it to assemble on the 28th July, 1860! The document declares the intended meeting on the 28th July of this year to be unconstitutional. On the 13th July sixteen members of Congress asked the use of the Municipal hall for their preparatory meetings. This was refused by the Prefect, whereupon the members took possession of it, and having elected a President, proceeded to business. The President stated that having proceeded to the Chambers of Congress, he was prevented from entering by a military guard, and was told that the Prefect had the keys. It was then resolved to notify all the absent members to be present at the next meeting. At 7 o'clock the same evening four of the sixteen members, CASANOVA, CISNEROS, DUARTE and MONTES were arrested and sent to Callao, where they were placed on a hulk in charge of a guard of twelve men. The last batch of revolutions in Cuzco and vicinity have been suppressed, but new attempts are of almost daily occurrence. On the 9th July an attempt to subvert the Government was made in Arequipa, but was suppressed without much damage to either side after two days' manœuvering. In the Province of Cajamarca, on the 7th, some Italians, under the lead of one LUIS GHILARDI, attempted a revolution in favor of ECHENIQUE. Failing in raising the people, GHILARDI and his followers attacked Gen. VARRA, the Prefect, in his house, and shot him in the abdomen. The Italian and his associates, to the number of eighteen, were arrested. The Government has sent the steam frigate *Amazonas* with some men to the port of the Province to keep order, and the Doctors AROSEMENA and GEAS to endeavor to save the General, who, it is feared, is mortally wounded.

Since writing the above, the British steamer *Inca*, one day later, brings the intelligence that Gen. VARRA is dead.

Altogether, Peru presents the saddest spectacle of disorder, and the chances for amendment do not appear encouraging.

The high price of quicksilver is much complained of by the silver miners of Cerro Pasco. The selling price is $75, when they say that the total cost to them should not exceed $49.

Dr. MARIO CASO, the Minister of Justice, having resigned, Dr. FABIO MELGAR has taken temporary possession of that department.

A new bombshell, the invention of Mr. CLARK, of the Government arsenal at Bellavista, has been ordered to be supplied for the use of the navy.

Lately, the priest or curate of the Church of San Marcelo, having collected $500 from his parish for the repair of the church, commenced to make some improvements in the altar, when he discovered $40,000 beneath it. He intends to lay out the sum in rebuilding portions of the edifice.

Monsieur HUET, the French Minister to Peru, has again thrown up his portfolio. Some time since a French subject was seized by the Police for having been engaged in a woman quarrel and imprisoned. The French Minister complained of the illegality of the proceedings of the Courts and of the unnecessary violence of the Police, and demanded his release. This CASTILLA refused, but agreed to refer the matter to the French Government. Accordingly he sent out an agent to France, who agreed upon terms of settlement; but when he returned, CASTILLA refused to recognize his action. And so the Minister has taken his passports and gone home. CASTILLA says he will not accede to the French demand until he is forced to do it.

BOLIVIA.

Dates to July 12, say that this Republic, under Dr. LINARES, is quiet and progressing.

CHILI.

Congress was still in session. It had granted $20,000 to sufferers by fire at Chiloe. Private subscriptions for the sufferers were large, one gentleman in Santiago having given $12,000.

An attempt was made by the Church party to push a bill through Congress, granting the Archbishop of Santiago (now at Panama on his way to the United States and Europe) the sum of $10,000, "that he might voyage in a manner befitting his high station," but the motion was voted down almost unanimously, much to the disgust of the priesthood and bigots. I believe the Archbishop's voyage is not exactly a voluntary one, the Government having intimated to him that his presence for a time in Chili could be dispensed with, on account of his frequent intermeddling with politics.

The Government has issued a decree suspending the circulation of the silver money coined by the revolutionists at Copiapó, which decree creates a great deal of dissatisfaction.

The question of the conquest of the Arauco country from the Indians continues to be discussed. The Government inclines to the idea that peaceable possession of it may be negotiated; and says it has not the means to conquer it. A plan is proposed (it must be by some Yankee) to get up a joint stock company for the purpose, with a capital of $5,000,000, at one dollar per share. The Company to be chartered for fifty years; to raise an army of 4 500 men; the Government to contribute 1 500 men—each soldier to receive so much land in the Province, and the balance to be divided among the shareholders, or sold for their benefit.

The President in a message to Congress proposes 25 instead of 30 per cent. as the maximum duty *ad valorem*. The articles charged with 15 and 20 per cent. to remain unaltered. Fine linens to be reduced from 25 to 15 per cent. He recommends a duty on coal and lumber. Bonding of goods to be extended from three to five years.

New mineral deposits have been discovered in the Province of Atacama, in the northern part, equal in richness to the celebrated mines of Tres Puntas and Chañarcillo.

During the month of June 25,832 marcs of silver were exported from Caldera.

Claims continue to come in against Chili for damages by the action of the Government in the late revolution. A Mr IVES, an Englishman, claims $60,000 for arrest. The Consul-General of France claims a large sum in favor of Sig ROSSI, a Sardinian, who was sent away from Concepcion.

Business was dull. There was no demand for goods, except for brown and white shirtings. Money was plenty, but confidence was lacking. Flour is dull at from $4 to $4 50 per quintal, 6 months. Barley dull at $2 56 per fanega, cash. American refined sugar $3 56 per aroba. Lumber has improved. Copper, in bars, $18. Nitrate, $2 18 to $2 50. Freights to Cork from the Chinchas £3; from Iquique to Cork £3 American ship *Lizzie Spalding*, flour to Sidney, £2 5s; to Melbourne, £2 10s. Exchange on London 45½ per dollar; on United States, 60 and 90 days, 5 to 7 per cent. premium.

F. W. R.

The Case of the American Consul—Revival of Business at the North—Tuscans in Chili—Doings of Congress—Miscellaneous Details.

From Our Valparaiso Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Tuesday, July 12, 1859.

Many have heard with surprise that the United States Government intends to sustain the conduct of the Consul who harbored the refugees in February last, at least so far as to demand the restoration of his exequatur. Official intelligence the public does not yet possess on this point; but the paragraph has been republished here from the NEW-YORK TIMES' Washington correspondence to that purport.

If outrages were done to American citizens, that is one thing, and suitable reparation should be demanded; but when the Consul harbored men in arms against the authorities for several days, and protested against their arrest by the Government, it is difficult to see how he is to be exculpated. This Government did only what was demanded by its own dignity in revoking his exequatur; and only what the American Government would have done in similar case *mutatis mutandis*. Suppose members of a mob in New-York should take refuge in the house of the Chilean Consul, how long would the authorities wait on that gentleman before arresting them? Would they wait four days? Would they wait one? It is to be hoped, therefore, that the rumor we have received is exaggerated; especially in view of the action of the United States Government in withdrawing the exequaturs of the British Consuls, in Secretary MARCY's time, on the question of enlistments for the Crimea. The *Mercurio* of this city expresses its confidence in the fairness and justice of the United States, in which I do hope it will not be disappointed. Its language is as follows:

"We do not know fully the nature of the claims that the Republic of the United States may bring against that of Chili; but we believe that if any exist, they will not be urged except with regard to the strictest equity, and that our Government will not refuse to allow them at once, provided they are not unfounded or do not involve our national dishonor."

The language used by the correspondent of the *Mercurio*, writing from New-York, date of May 20, is calculated to irritate, and by no means partakes of the calmness and dignity of the editorial. I had marked a paragraph to translate from the letter, but conclude to omit it as prematurely harsh, though not unmerited if the action of Mr. BUCHANAN should be as rumored.

From Copiapó we learn that business is reviving. The export of silver for June was $25,000. The mines are promising a better yield. A telegraph is about to be erected between Caldera and Copiapó.

From time to time prisoners are sentenced to the Penitentiary, or sent into banishment on account of the part taken by them in the late revolt.

Notice has been published by authority of the Provisional Government of Tuscany that all Tuscan subjects in this place are heretofore under the protection of the Sardinian Consul, and not under that of the Austrian, as heretofore.

Congress is in session, but there is little in way of debate to interest the public, and not much in way of business accomplished.

The will of THOMAS EDWARD BROWN having been once sustained by the Supreme Court, is to be opened again, on a new question, and it is thought it may be eventually set aside. In such case this city loses $200,000 destined for a Founding Hospital.

Business has revived some of late. The Winter has been very free from rain, too much so for the farming interest, but just now we are more favored.

The British steamer *Lima* arrived four days since from England with new engines. She went on to Callao yesterday. The connection is to be made with England in 29 days, rumor says; this will be a great gain since till now 23 days have been consumed in reaching Panama alone.

From the province east of the mountains the political news is unpromising. There will be another entanglement.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

CALIFORNIA.

Political Movements—Mr. Latham's Vindication—A Fusion Movement—Horace Greeley in California—Express Robbery—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

I wrote you on Monday last that the Hon. M. S. LATHAM, Democratic candidate for Governor of California, would, on that evening, in a speech at Nevada, answer and refute the several charges affecting his personal integrity, made against him during the pending canvass by Senator BRODERICK and certain of his supporters. It is generally admitted by unprejudiced men that Mr. LATHAM's vindication was most conclusive and triumphant. The most serious of the charges it will be remembered was that Mr. Latham several years ago attempted to bribe Judge Murray, of the Supreme Court of this State. Murray has been dead for some time, and could not be appealed to, therefore, to decide the issue. But two living witnesses—Judge Heydenfeldt, the associate on the Bench of Judge Murray, and J. R. Beard, Clerk of the Supreme Court at the time of the alleged bribery—both declare in the most formal manner that, although Judge Murray, at one time, did in conversation prefer the charge alluded to against Latham, he was compelled to abandon it long before his death. Judge Murray's suspicion against Latham was professedly based upon Mr. Beard's statement, and Judge Heydenfeldt distinctly states that at the time when the matter was originally discussed, Judge Murray said Mr. Beard had informed him that he (Judge M.) had misunderstood him; and now Mr. Beard swears that the Judge's suspicion never had any foundation in fact. What could be more conclusive than this? Mr. Latham proves a negative by producing two living witnesses against the hearsay testimony of a dead man; he still further proves by J. R. McConnell the falsity of the additional statement that said McConnell, as Attorney-General, had been directed to initiate proceedings against him, in connection with the alleged charge.

Evidences accumulate that a fusion between the Anti-Lecompton Democracy and the Republicans of this State has been agreed upon by a portion of the leaders, and will be attempted before the day of election. Mr. Greeley is said to favor and advise the proposed fusion; but of that we have no evidence. The wisest among the Republican leaders are against it, recognizing the fact that they have nothing to gain by it, and that it is far better for the ultimate triumph of Republican principles to maintain an independent organization, than it can be to allow their organization to be swallowed up in Douglas Democracy.

The rumor is that Booker (Broderick's candidate for Congress,) is to withdraw on the eve of the election in favor of Baker, (Republican,) and that the Anti-Lecomptonites and Republicans will join in supporting Baker and McKibben. If this is done, the understanding is that Stanford (Republican candidate for Governor) will withdraw in favor of Currey, (Anti-Lecomptonite.)

For my own part, I do not believe that an effective fusion can be made, or that it will be successful even if accomplished. The fact is, Administration Democracy became so firmly rooted here during the mal-administration of Millard Fillmore, that even the corruptions and follies of Mr. Buchanan are unequal to the task of seriously endangering its success.

The Anti-Lecomptonites of this city and county have nominated for the State Assembly, John Kincaid, Frank Eastman, J. F. Swift, John Center, and Louis Shearer.

Horace Greeley arrived at Sacramento on Monday last, and addressed a large audience the same evening, on the Pacific Railroad. The next day he left for a trip to the mountains to visit the mammoth trees, Col. Fremont's estate at Mariposa, and the Gosemite Falls, before which Niagara's cataract is a mere ripple, if both are judged by their heighths. Mr. G. is not expected here until the last of next week. The *Bulletin* proposes his reception at a great Pacific Railroad meeting; and it is not improbable that the suggestion will be carried out.

On Monday night last, Freeman & Co.'s Express, from Sacramento, was robbed of $10,000 in gold dust. The robbery had evidently been carefully planned, and was executed in the transmission of the express matter from the steamboat to the express-wagon on the dock—a "dummy," or false bag exactly similar to a genuine one, but filled with bags of shot, having been placed in the wagon, by the porter, instead of the genuine one handed from the steamer. The police suspected the porter, James Mulhare, and arrested him. The next day they discovered the saddler who made the "dummy," and who recognized in John Conner, a partner of Mulhare's brother in the grocery business, the person who ordered it. No trace of the stolen property has been discovered; and now that the lawyers have the case in hand, there is little probability that the dust will ever be recovered. Freeman & Co. promptly paid to the owners its full value.

We have recently had a case of mysterious disappearance, quite as remarkable as any of those which occur "epidemically" in your vicinity. The interesting and singular facts are thus related by the Marysville *Express*:

On Tuesday, the 21st of July, Miss Hattie A. May, a young lady well known in Marysville, and whose mother resides in Yuba City, left the former place on the Sacramento boat, on her way to San José, for the purpose of teaching music to the academy in that place. When she reached Benicia, she had her baggage put ashore, and stopped with some of her friends in that city until the Thursday following, when she again took the boat for San Francisco. Her mother, a few days after, received a letter from her, which was commenced in Benicia and finished in pencil on the boat. She stated in the letter that she did not feel as well as she had done, but made no serious complaint. On Wednesday following, a notice of her death appeared in the Sacramento *Union*, as having taken place in San Francisco on the previous Sunday, caused by hemorrhage of the lungs. This was seen by her friends, and they communicated with the *Union* to learn at whose request the notice was inserted, and the editor of that paper enclosed them the notice, stating that the envelop had been lost, and consequently he could not tell where it came from, and that he knew nothing more about the matter than appeared in the paper which contained the notice. At the bottom and under the notice a note was appended requesting its publication, signed by one J. H. Williams, San Francisco. The friends of the young lady then telegraphed to the city sexton of San Francisco, inquiring if any such person as Miss May had been buried there, and he promptly replied that there had not. Nothing further was heard in connection with the matter until the following Friday, when Mrs. May received a letter from Williams, stating that her daughter had died at his house, and had been properly interred, and that he would forward her trunk in a short time. It appears that no such person as J. H. Williams was known to the family, nor can it be ascertained that any such man resides in San Francisco. The whole affair is shrouded in mystery, and it is seriously feared that some foul play has been resorted to. It is confidently believed by many who are familiar with the history of the affair that Miss May is not dead, but that by some unknown agency she has been placed in a condition in which she cannot communicate with her friends. She has not been heard of at San José. There is certainly something inexplicable about the matter. It is very certain that had the young lady died at Williams' house, as reported, he would have communicated with the family forthwith, instead of sending an obituary notice to the Sacramento *Union*,—and the fact that he addressed a letter to Mrs. May several days after, proves that he knew her address, and could have communicated with her earlier had he desired. From all the circumstances in this case, it is supposed that Williams is a fictitious person.

The mystery has been solved in part. After several days' search, Miss May was found at a hotel in a country town, where she had gone in company with a man who registered his name as Williams. The parties occupied different rooms, and the girl apparently conducted herself with perfect propriety. As she had attained her majority, her conduct in thus seeking to baffle all search for her is still very singular.

William Hamilton, the notorious rowdy, who was supposed to have been fatally stabbed the other day by Thomas Cleane, is rapidly recovering from a wound which would certainly have killed any decent man.

William Silves, a genteel gambler, recently convicted of the crime of dealing and playing "faro," has been sentenced to a fine of $250, and one year's confinement in the State Prison. Californians have suffered so much by this class of villains, that our Courts and juries are disposed to make the country too hot for their convenience.

The clipper ships continue to arrive from Atlantic ports in perfect fleets, and are so flooding our markets that it is beginning to be difficult to find storage-room for the merchandise landed by them.

The overland mail stage arrived here on Tuesday, *without* the mail—the latter by some stupidity having been left in another coach at one of the stations near Gilroy, whence it started backwards to St. Louis. A courier having overtaken the stray bags, they arrived here to-day, forty-eight hours later than we should have had them.

On the 27th July, at Brytagle Flat, on the south fork of the North Yuba, Charles Stark was killed, and Nicholas Gunsburgher sustained a fracture of the skull and other serious if not fatal injuries, in consequence of a landslide in their mining claim. Mattison Henley was also badly hurt, but his speedy recovery is anticipated.

FROM FRAZER RIVER.

Late advices from Victoria, V. I., call particular attention to certain discoveries of a very rich auriferous region lying to the north of Fort Alexander, far up the Fraser River, in what is called the "Canal country." These discoveries are supposed to be the same that were mysteriously talked of last year as being in the Canoe, or the Balloon country. From the Victoria *Gazette* we glean some information on the subject. A correspondent of that journal says:

"I obtained the following information from a man who has lately returned from the new gold regions; I must premise that I cannot guaranty the truth of his statements; I can only say they were made in a most intelligent and intelligible manner; nor could any amount of questions shake his testimony; and I can only say of his story, *Si non e vero, e ben trovato.* He states that he visited the spot lately; that it is at the juncture of the Quesnell (commonly called Canal) river, with the Fraser, about 35 miles above Fort Alexander; it is five days journey from Lytton on horseback, and the road is pretty good. He described minutely the nature of the ground from Fort Alexander to the river Quesnell. At the Fort he says $5 a day can be made, and is made; on the left bank, about two miles up, $7; nine miles from the Fort, $16; and on the Dorado in question, from $16 to $50 had been made per man. One man had stated that he had taken out two pounds weight of gold in a day.

My narrator describes the earth he saw as being full of gold, plainly visible when taken into the hand. I myself have seen some of the gold; it is in thin scales, about the eighth of an inch square. The gold was being worked with rockers, and rice was nearly all the food to be had. The Indians in the neighborhood were well disposed and did not rob. Little or no gold quartz had been seen, and the gold was supposed to have its matrix a long way above. From Fort Alexander upwards, the Frazer River is broad and still for 300 miles, and navigable for fine steamers. The exact locality of the rich diggings was 400 yards from the juncture of the Quesnell River with the Frazer. The climate there is stated to be very good, and the depth of snow never above 17 inches. About 100 miles from the junction of the rivers another river, with no name given, enters the Quesnell River; this is supposed, from the accounts of the Indians, to be very rich in gold.

I must again observe that I cannot vouch for the truth of these statements; if a tithe of them be true, they are very satisfactory, and I prophesy great things for the country at some future day. They *may* be entirely false, but I must say they were given with every appearance of veracity, and if they are fiction, the deception is very ingeniously and plausibly arranged.

Mr. Travaillet, Gold Commissioner, furnishes the following statement on the same subject:

"I have not visited the diggings at Canal River, but having met Lance Nightingale at the Fountain, he informed me that he had left diggings which were paying him $16 a day to go to Canal River, where he had several friends, advices from whom had induced him to take the step. I also saw several miners at the Pavilion who had come down for provisions and were going back. There are now about 300 men at work on Canal River, and according to the reports, none of them are making less than $30 a day, while some reach $200. Several miners, in whom I have the utmost confidence, told me that the dirt averaged from 50 to 60 cents to the pan. The diggings are in what, in my opinion, was formerly the bed of Fraser River. A. S. Bates showed me a mass of retorted gold worth $67, which was the result of one day's work by two men who considered themselves unlucky, as compared with others around them. The most successful party in the diggings was three Germans, who had taken out $6,000 in less than forty days."

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Application of Abraham Greenthal.—This was a writ of *habeas corpus*. It appeared that about a week since the petitioner was arrested on a bench warrant, issued against him in February last, and admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000. He was also committed for examination by Police Justice Osborne, on certain charges preferred against him before that functionary. In addition to these embarrassments, he was under an indictment found against him at Syracuse, and officers were in waiting to arrest him thereon at the first opportunity, having a warrant therefor from Judge Ingraham.

The present writ was sued out to obtain the prisoner's discharge from Justice Osborn's commitment. The Judge, however, held that the commitment was valid, and the prisoner must be remanded. In order, however, to prevent his being taken to Syracuse at the close of the proceedings before the Police Justice, the prisoner's counsel surrendered him on behalf of his bail on the bench warrant. The prisoner was taken to the Tombs.

Ex-Judge Stuart for the petitioner; John T. Doyle for the people.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Wm. H. Giffing vs. *Peter C. Cortelyou.*—Judgment for amount reported, with interest. No costs. Judgment to be settled on three days' notice, before the same justice.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Hilton.

MARRIED WOMAN'S SEPARATE ESTATE.

Francis & Beecher vs. *William C. Ross, and Gertrude his wife.*—This was a separate demurrer by each defendant to the complaint. The following is the opinion of the Court, in which the facts are fully stated:

Hilton, J.—The complaint alleges that the defendant, Gertrude, the wife of the defendant William, made her promissory note to the order of the plaintiff for $226 67, and delivered it to them for value received; that the consideration was the delivery to her of a note of the defendant William, which was given by him in liquidation of the claim of the plaintiffs for clothes furnished her son, Robert W. James; that at the time of her giving the note she was the wife of the defendant William, and was and still is possessed in her own right of certain specified real estate in this City and State; and it is further alleged that she gave the note for the express purpose of charging and with the intent to charge her separate estate, and of creating a lien thereon for the payment thereof.

Judgment is demanded, so charging her estate with the amount of the note which is now held by the plaintiff.

To this complaint the defendants have separately demurred. The substance of both demurrers may be stated thus:

1st. That the defendant William is an improper party to the action.

2d. That the complaint shows no cause of action against either defendant.

No objection was taken on the argument to the right of the defendants to demur separately, nor does it appear why they were permitted to do so. Under ordinary circumstances it would not be allowed, as it is a general rule, only to be departed from in special cases and upon good cause shown, that in an action against husband and wife the husband must procure the joint answer of himself and wife to be put in. But as their separate answers cannot be disregarded, and can only be stricken out upon motion to the Court for the purpose, the plaintiffs' here, I suppose, must be considered as waiving the irregularity by noticing the demurrer for argument, and they are therefore to be viewed in the same aspect as if an order allowing the defendants to answer or demur separately had been regularly obtained. (Bilton *vs.* Bennett, 4 Simons, 17; Leavitt *vs.* Cruger, 1 Paige, 421; 1 Barbour Chy. Pr. 88, 150, 108; Eckerson *vs.* Vollmer, 11 Howard P. R., 42.)

The husband and wife are one person in law, and the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during the marriage, or at least is consolidated in that of the husband.

In was thus in the time of Blackstone, (1 Com., 442,) and the law has so continued ever since. In Head *vs.* Briscoe (5 Car. and Payne, 484) it was declared that by the law of England "you cannot bring an action against the wife without joining the husband;" and as the plaintiff would be without remedy unless he could be joined, it is difficult to perceive upon what ground he is to be deemed an improper party.

The Code certainly has not changed this long prevailing rule, as section 114 declares that when a married woman is a party, her husband *must* be joined with her, *except* that when the action concerns her separate property she may *sue* alone, and when the action is between herself and husband she may *sue* or *be sued* alone.

It is clear, therefore, beyond any question, that the husband is a proper party defendant.

Whether the complaint shows a good cause of action or not, was not equally clear prior to the decision of the Court of Appeals, in Yale *vs.* Dederer, (18 N. Y. Rep., 265;) yet, by the rules declared in that case, I think it must be determined that the facts here alleged are sufficient, when proved, or admitted upon a demurrer, (which concedes all the averments in the pleading demurred to to be actually true,) to entitle the plaintiffs to judgment.

Yale *vs.* Dederer was an action to charge the separate estate of Mrs. Dederer, who was a married woman, with the payment of a promissory note which she had signed with her husband, who was also a party defendant. There was no evidence that she intended to charge her separate estate with its payment, or that she derived any benefit from it. Nor was any proof given that she incurred the debt or obligation upon the credit of her separate estate or covenanted to have its payment charged upon it, except so far as such a presumption might be derived from the fact that her signature was found to the note. Indeed, as was said by Judge Harris, in delivering the opinion of the Court, at page 285, the contrary was proven.

And it was then decided in accordance with many previous cases which have arisen in this State since the passage of the acts of 1848 and 1849, generally denominated "the Married Women's Laws," that the legal incapacity of married women to make contracts had been in no way affected by those laws. That no personal remedy can now, any more than formerly, be had against her in respect to any obligations she may incur, either in equity or at law; but the rule in equity still exists which recognizes a married woman's debt, and charges it upon her separate estate, not upon the ground that the contracting of it is of itself an appointment or charge, but because, when *it is contracted on the credit of the separate estate*, or *for its benefit*, or *for the benefit of the woman*, it is *just* that the estate should answer it.

The circumstances under which Mrs. Dederer was induced to give the note not appearing in that case, (see page 285,) it was held that the mere signing of a note was not sufficient evidence, nor indeed any evidence of an intention on her part to charge her separate estate with its payment, and the judgment of the Supreme Court to the contrary was therefore reversed.

In the present case there is no such omission or insufficiency of proof. The complaint, as we have seen, distinctly alleges, and the defendants, by demurring, admit the truth of the averment, that the note was given by the defendant, Gertrude, for the express purpose of charging, and with the intent to charge her separate estate with its payment, and which, taken in connection with the circumstances under, and the object for which the note was given, must, in my opinion, be deemed equivalent to proving that the debt was contracted upon the credit of her separate estate, and with the express intent of charging that estate with its payment.

Nor can it, I think, be said that she or her estate received no benefit for the obligation thus incurred. At the time there was delivered up to her the note of her husband for a like amount given in cancelation of a debt of her son by a former marriage.

This was certainly some benefit received by her, and coupled with the intention alleged and admitted, is sufficient to entitle the plaintiffs to judgment.

Judgment for plaintiffs on the demurrer of both defendants, with costs.

Cricket—By an Old Englander.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The old English game of cricket seems to be coming much in favor in this part of the world; perhaps a few lines from an old cricketer may not be uninteresting; and perhaps a few hints may be of some service to those who are about to test their skill with the "Great Eleven" from the other side of the Atlantic.

We are now most too old to play, but have in our time belonged to, and played with two of the first clubs and best players in England, viz.: the Brighton and the Sussex Clubs. We had amongst us in those days the Slaters, (William Slater being known as the best wicket-keeper in England,) Dale, Lanaway, Morley, Pierpoint, Brown, Mead, Lillywhite, Sr., the three Broadbridges, Vallance, Blaker, Thwaites, and numerous other professed cricketers.

We do not think it is presumption on our part in professing to have some knowledge of the game. Having this knowledge we will now proceed to give some hints to those who may be willing to profit by them.

The fielding of the American cricketers generally is pretty fair—the field, as usual, being under the generalship of the wicket-keeper.

The wicket keeper is presumed to know the peculiarity of the batting of each and every one of the opponents; hence he places his men accordingly. In doing this, however, he should be careful, when giving a sign to any of his field, to do it in such a manner that the batter does not see it. It therefore becomes the duty of the field to keep their eyes on the wicket-keeper, until the bowler makes a start to deliver the ball to the batter; then their attention must be given to the course of the ball. As soon as the ball is struck, and is fielded, and about to be thrown to the wicket, it is the duty of the field in that part to back up at a convenient distance behind the wicket-keeper, or the bowler, (who have each charge of a wicket,) so as to be able to stop the ball in case of its passing the one in charge of the wicket. We have seen many runs made here, at this point, where they should not have been made, for the want of this precaution.

We see nothing now-a-days but what is *called* round-arm bowling. We say "called" because we do not consider it bowling, and we are fearful it will not be allowed when they play the great match. It is nothing more nor less than a *jerk throw*. To deliver a fair ball, the hand of the bowler, when delivering the ball, must be below the line of the elbow, and the knuckles of the hand must be turned under. All the round-arm bowling that we have seen here is with the knuckles of the hand turned up, and the hand above the line of the elbow, which makes it not alone a throw and an unfair ball, but it destroys all the pleasure of the batsman, from the danger he runs of being severely hurt. This has occurred many times of late.

This style of bowling was introduced many years ago by the Senior Lillywhite, who was a brickmaker, at Hove, near Brighton, Sussex. He had either broken his arm or dislocated it, which compelled him to deliver the ball in this manner. He was very successful, and was soon copied by the best cricketer England ever produced, Jim. Broadbridge; and these were the only two we ever saw deliver a fair round-arm ball. Box, also of Brighton, and the next most famous wicket-keeper after Slater, also in our time undertook this style of bowling, but his was a jerk-throw, and was not allowable.

We have seen players put out by "leg before wicket" when we knew they were not out. A player is out with "leg before wicket," provided the ball is bowled straight to the wicket; but, if the ball is bowled to the leg of the wicket, or off, the batter has a right to advance his leg to enable him to reach the ball if bowled off, and to turn round, or to put himself in any position he pleases to reach the ball, if bowled to the leg; and if, as is the case in a twisting ball, it bounds off, or on, and twists to the wicket, the batter is not out by "leg before wicket." The peculiar knack of this round arm bowling is this making the ball, which is bowled wide of the wicket, either to the leg or off, *twist* or *shoot* into the wicket after it touches the ground.

We have seen no good batting in any of the players, either in the United States or the Canadas—simply because they have not been taught by professional cricketers. In any other part of the game an amateur may become proficient by self-teaching, but the art of batting is another affair. None of the players that we have seen here strike from the shoulders or from the body; they all strike either from the elbows or from the wrists; the consequence is, instead of having the whole of the bat to face the ball, thus, |, they have the bat either thus \ or thus /, and they will miss nine balls out of ten when they bat in that manner. Thus we have seen the most beautiful leg balls missed by their *crack* players, that a really professional player will never miss.

A dispute arose in a recent match played in Canada, which we may as well refer to now. As it may again occur, we will try to put the matter right. A player was put out with "leg before wicket," or for some other cause, we forget which. The wicket-keeper—thinking the Umpire had given the player out—threw the ball up in the air, the proper sign or indication for the scorers and the batter; the player—seeing the authentic sign—walked away from his wicket, to give place to his successor; when he had left the wicket, and had gone from it some yards, it was discovered that the Umpire had given him "not out." He was hailed to come back to his wicket, and he was about returning when the wicket-keeper struck off the bails before the player could get home to his wicket, insisting that the player was out, because he had no right to leave his wicket before he knew the Umpire's decision. The player was not out, because the moment the wicket-keeper or any of his party threw the ball into the air for the purpose of giving the sign of "out," no matter what the Umpire said, the ball is considered as dead, and is not alive again until it is in the hands of the bowler, and he has started to deliver his next ball. The game of cricket is considered a loyal and manly game, and no unfair advantage can be taken in it.

It is to be hoped in future that if ladies honor the cricket ground with their presence they will be content if gentlemen who occupy front seats in booths give up their seats to them, and that they will not insist in sporting their parasols or sun umbrellas, thus destroying the view of those who are so unfortunate as to sit behind them.

Another Step of Slavery.

FREE NEGROES TO BE IMPRISONED IN NEW-ORLEANS —THE NEW LAW OF LOUISIANA.

The following notice to all whom it may concern, appears in the editorial columns of the New-Orleans *Picayune* of Sunday, Aug. 21:

"The law enacted last Winter by the Legislature of Louisiana, placing all free negroes under the most rigid surveillance, who may arrive in this State on shipboard or steamboats, goes into effect the 1st of September next.

All free persons of color, arriving in port from abroad, *must immediately be lodged in jail, and remain there until the departure of the boat or vessel on which they came*; masters of steamboats and ships must report to the Chief of Police all such persons belonging to their crews, or passengers, or incur severe penalties.

It will be well for all masters of vessels and steamboats trading with this State, to bear in mind the provisions of this law, as it will save them from much trouble, and perhaps pecuniary loss. The evils attending the increase of a free negro population, and more particularly the intercourse of free persons of color from abroad with our slaves, caused the passage of this stringent law."

Fatally Burned.—On Thursday night an aged woman named Haines, living at No. 228 West Twenty-first-street, was fatally burned by the explosion of a camphene lamp. She is 70 years of age, and nearly blind, which led to the accident, she not being able to see the lamp, which was knocked over.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 101 bbls. Ashes, 9,067 bbls. Flour, 5,769 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 2,639 bushels Oats, 200 bushels Malt, and 85 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—There has been a very extensive business transacted in Pots, to-day, the reported sales having reached 750 bbls., (all for export, and embracing nearly all the first quality available,) at $5 50, the asking prices at the close varying from $5 75@$6 ꝑ 100 ℔s. This is the most extensive movement in Ashes, in this market, of which we have any recollection, and, we believe, it is without precedent. Early in the day, we heard of sales of 25 bbls. Pots at $5 25 ꝑ 100 ℔s., but these sales were effected in small lots, and prior to those previously mentioned. The current receipts of Ashes are quite limited. Pearls are extremely scarce and altogether nominal in price. Stock in the Inspector's Warehouse this morning, 1,405 bbls., including 1,150 bbls. Pots, and 255 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 250 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $28 ꝑ ton.

BRICKS—Are arriving and selling to a fair extent at steady prices.

COFFEE—Sales 860 bags Ceylon at 12¼c.; 500 bags Rio at 10½c.@11½c.; and 100 bags Maracaibo at 11⅜c. ꝑ ℔.

COTTON—Is in slack request at former quotations. Sales 250 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ꝑ ℔	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	9⅜
Middling, ꝑ ℔	11¾	11⅞	12⅛	12⅛
Middling Fair, ꝑ ℔	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛	13¾

DRY GOODS—Messrs. Wilmerding, Hoguet & Humbert sold, at auction, a catalogue of Vienna Broche Shawls at what the trade regarded as very fair prices.

EARTHENWARE—The available supplies exceed the requirements of buyers, who are purchasing with unexpected reserve. Prices are decidedly lower and tending downward.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day. The demand has been mainly for lots required by the regular home trade, with whom new Flour, which is scarce, is in most favor. Prices are generally firm, and for some kinds, such as choice new superfine State, they are quoted a shade higher. We have heard of sales of 8,300 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 35@$4 55 for old; and $4 55@$4 70 for new; extra do. at $4 75@$5, for old and $5@$5 15 for new; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 35@$4 65; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 75@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, poor old to very choice new, $4 75@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 45 for very poor to good old, and $5 50@$5 65 for ordinary to choice new ꝑ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 25@ 4 25
Standard Superfine State	4 35@ 4 70
Extra State	4 75@ 5 15
Standard Superfine Western	4 35@ 4 65
Extra Wisconsin	4 75@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 00@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 20@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70@ 6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 05@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 10@ 7 50

A sample of new Wheat Flour, of superior quality, from the Albion Mills, Davenport, Iowa, was exhibited on 'Change to-day. Southern Flour is in fair request, at buoyant rates. Sales have been reported, since our last of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $5 15@$5 55 for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 60@$7 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, the highest rate for new Richmond City ꝑ bbl. About 275 bbls. extra Canadian changed hands in lots, at $5@$5 75, ꝑ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ꝑ bbl. Corn Meal is saleable and steady, at $3 90@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ꝑ bbl

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied much. The scarcity of desirable lots of new has the effect of restricting operations. Old is sparingly sought after, especially by millers. Prices have not varied remarkably. Sales have transpired of 15,300 bushels, including very good to prime new white Kentucky, at $1 48@$1 50; fair to very good new white Southern, at $1 36@$1 42; and very inferior to good new red Southern, at $1 12@$1 26½ ꝑ bushel. Corn is dull, and prices tend downward. The demand is limited. Buyers anticipate a decline, and, therefore, purchase sparingly. Sales have been reported of 15,500 bushels, at 78c. for old mixed Western, in store; 80c.@82c., chiefly at 80c., for new mixed Western, delivered; and 85c. for yellow Jersey, ꝑ bushel. Rye is quiet at 78c.@80c. ꝑ bushel. Oats are in less request, including Canada at 40c.@43c.; Western, 39c.@41c.; State, 37c.@40c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c., ꝑ bushel. Barley rules dull and nominal, at from 50c.@70c., ꝑ bushel.

HARDWARE—The inquiry is good, chiefly for American manufacture, at unaltered prices.

HAY—Sales 750 bales North River at 70c.@75c., for shipment, and 80c.@90c. for local use, ꝑ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Dry Hides have been more sought after, while most other kinds have been in limited request. Prices have favored sellers. Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer state that the week's receipt have been 27,461 Hides, and 40 bales Hides, as follows: 6,430 from Sierra Leone, ex. *B. Campbell*; 40 bales from Manilla, ex. *Vitula*; 622 from Para, ex. *Emma* and *H. Hallock*; 698 from Rio Hache, ex. *M. Peavey*; 514 from Demerara, ex. *Princeton*; 5,157 from Maracaibo, ex. *Ilva*; 1,300 from Port au Piatte, ex. *Bowditch*; 9,797 from San Francisco, ex. *A. Jackson*; 1,355 from Matagorda, ex. *Mary Emma*; 738 from New-Orleans, ex. *Maid of Orleans*; 300 Southern; 550 Western. Principal sales have been: 3,500 Buenos Ayres, 22@24 ℔s., at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,500 Buenos Ayres, 22 ℔s., at 26½c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,570 Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 21¾ ℔s., at 25½c., in bond, 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 Montevideo, 21½@22 ℔s. at 26½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Rio Grande, 21 ℔s., at 25½c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 Orinoco, 21 ℔s., at 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 8,800 California, 24 ℔s., at 24c.@24½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,442 California, 24 ℔s., at 24c., less 1 ꝑ cent., 6 months, usual selection; 3,376 California Mexican, 23 ℔s., at 23c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,700 California Mexican, 23 ℔s., at 23c., less 1 ꝑ cent., 6 months, usual selection; 200 Porto Cabello, 22 ℔s., at 22½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,563 Maracaibo, 22 ℔s., at 20c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 750 dry salted Maracaibo, 32 ℔s., at 16c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,900 pickled Payta, 26 ℔s., on private terms; 2,114 Tampico, 20 ℔s., at 22½c., 6 months, rejecting bad and bulls; 1,143 Rio Hache, 17 ℔s., at 19½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 300 Central American, 21 ℔s., at 22½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,250 Bogota, 20@21 ℔s., at 22c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 Savanilla, 26 ℔s., at 17c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 600 Porto Rico, 23 ℔s., on private terms; 300 Jamaica, 18 ℔s., at 10c., net cash, as they run; 6,460 Sierra Leone, 10 ℔s., on private terms; 2,000 Texas, 24 ℔s., on private terms; 550 Western, 21 ℔s., at 19c.@20c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 514 wet salted Demarara, 40 ℔s., on private terms; 860 City Slaughter, 70 ℔s., at 10c., 4 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 City Slaughter, 75 ℔s., at 9½c., net cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in first hands: 214,200 dry Hides, 9,400 wet salted Hides, 500 Horse Hides, and 100 bales East India Hides.

HOPS—Are in somewhat better request, at previous figures. A bale of choice new Eastern hops, the first arrival this season, is in market. By the *America*, we have received advices from London to the 18th inst., with favorable accounts from the hop districts. Duty, £250,000. "One pocket of Kents and one of Sussex has arrived; the first is reported to have sold at £8 8s. per cwt., and the latter at £8 per cwt. These are the earliest arrivals since 1818, when one pocket arrived on the 6th of Aug., and was sold at £26 per cwt., the duty that year paying £199,465."

IRON—Has been very moderately inquired for, to-day. Prices are essentially unaltered. In Philadelphia sales have been made of 1,600 tons Anthracite Pig at $22@$23 50 for No. 1, $22 for No. 2, and $19@$20 for No. 3; also 50 tons Charcoal Blooms at $65 per ton.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line is thus noticed in the Circular of Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer, thus: "Hemlock Sole—There is but little alteration in the look of our leather market. Some among the trade are holding their receipts from tanneries with a hope of obtaining better prices during the coming month, whilst others readily meet the demand at current notations. We are devoid of all speculative inquiry, and sales are being made chiefly in small parcels to country dealers: large operations are as yet among the missing. Oak Sole—The supply in dealers' hands is of very good quality, and well assorted. Upper in the Rough—Rates for Hemlock are somewhat unsettled. Oak-tanned may be quoted a shade easier. Finished Stock remains dull. Boots and Shoes—Demand fair. Good styles are firm in price, but the rates obtained for common manufactures are not remunerative. Stocks continue large."

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 125 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 40c.@42c. ꝑ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially unaltered. Spirits Turpentine have been in request at 44c.@45c., chiefly at 44½c.@45c. ꝑ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to-day to the extent of 700 bbls., in lots, at $14 25@14 50 chiefly at $14 37 for Mess, and $10 20 for prime, ꝑ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, including Hams at 8½c.@8¾c. and Shoulders at 6⅞c.@7c., ꝑ ℔. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is salable and steady. Sales to-day 375 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10½c.@11c. ꝑ ℔. Beef continues quiet at old rates; sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $8@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$12 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $7@$8 for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ꝑ bbl. Beef Hams $15@$18 ꝑ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 16c.@22c. for State; 13c.@18c. for Ohio, ꝑ ℔. Cheese continues in fair request at from 5½c.@9¾c. ꝑ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 80 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ꝑ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day, of 750 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 5½c.@7c. ꝑ ℔.

WHISKY—Small sales have been effected at 27c. ꝑ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 350 bbls. Pork, at 1s. 6d. ꝑ bbl. For Glasgow, 400 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 6d. For Bremen, by sailing vessel, 375 bags Ivory Nuts, at 17s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 550 bales Tobacco at $1; 18,000 ℔s. Whalebone, at ¾c. ꝑ ℔., and 30 tons Measurement Goods at 40s. For Melbourne, Australia, 50 cases Tobacco at 27½c. ꝑ foot measurement. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows: Br. bark *Lancastria*, hence to Liverpool, Cotton, at 3 16d.; a bark, 370 tons, from Norfolk to Barbados, Hogshead Staves, $11; a schooner, 150 tons, to Spanish Main and back to New-York, supposed $1,600; a brig, 200 tons, to Porto Rico on private terms, and back from Turks Island, Salt, 8c.; a schooner, 98 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $950; one, 145 tons, to Laguayra and Porto Cabello and back, $1,450; one, 149 tons, same voyage, $1,500; one, 105 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,100; a Br. schooner, 99 English tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,400; a bark, 235 tons, to Sagua, $1,350, and back from Cardenas or Matanzas to New-York, Sugar, $3 25, and Molasses $2, on and under deck; ship *Indiaman*, 1,164 tons, hence to Hong Kong and Shanghae, a schooner, 250 tons, to Lisbon, Rio Grande and back, a new bark, 380 tons, to Melbourne, a brig, 370 tons, to St. Thomas, and a schooner, 149 tons, to Spanish Main and back, on terms not transpired.

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DRY GOODS,
India Camels'-Hair Shawls, Embroidered Velvet Cloaks, Mantillas, &c., &c.,
Ever exhibited in this City—the choice of the Lyons and Paris markets.
Selected expressly for our
RETAIL TRADE.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
RICHMOND'S
Would call special attention to their fresh stock, all bought at "war-panic" prices, and will be sold equally cheap.
MRS. RICHMOND
invites inspection of her new improved patterns of ladies' Dress Caps, Flowers, Wreaths, Feathers, Pearl Head-dresses, Ribbons, &c. They display that purity of design and correct coloring for which interesting branch of art this manufacturer is distinguished.
RICHMOND, No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Aug 29, a superb assortment of
Black Real Chantilly Points and Point Applique Laces, including all the latest novelties, in Collars and Setts, Flounces Shawls, Mantillas, Veils, &c., &c., &c.
Their assortment of fine French Embroideries is complete in style and prices.
Also,
Superb Bridal Trousseaus.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. are receiving their Fall importation of ROYAL AXMINSTER and VELVET CARPETS in one piece, and by the yard.
Also.
AUBUSSON MOQUETS, ROYAL WILTON, TAPESTRY VELVET, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, THREE PLY, and INGRAIN CARPETS, the manufacture of John Crossley & Sons, Templeton, and others, at old prices, notwithstanding the advance in Europe; COCOA MATTING, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—OUR WOVEN SKIRTS ARE NOW ON sale, 12 springs, $1 ; 14, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs, $8 per dozen; 12, $11, and 14 springs, $14 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, woven skirt factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, AUG. 29,
THEIR FALL IMPORTATION
OF
FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
SILKS and SILK ROBES,
SHAWLS and MANTILLAS,
PRINTED CASHMERES and M. DELAINES,
EMBROIDERIES and LACES,
MERINOES and CASHMERES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
OTTOMAN VELOURS and PLAIDS,
HOISERY AND GLOVES,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS,
MOURNING GOODS, &c, &c.
All of these goods have been selected with great care,
FOR THE CITY RETAIL TRADE,
AND
FOR BEAUTY AND NOVELTY
CANNOT BE SURPASSED!
Citizens and strangers are invited to examine before purchasing.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

DAMAGED ENGLISH PRINTS, BROAD Cloths, Black Doeskin, Cassimeres. Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans Blankets Flannels, Muslins. Prints, Linens, Table Cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MOSQUITO NETTING—
OF ALL KINDS,
Manufactured, on hand and for sale by
A. McLEAN,
No. 184 West 22d-st., New-York.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.
Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of
SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS, HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS, BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS, BRUSHES, GARTERS.
ALSO,
Busson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lacets, Steel-Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

RAILROAD IRON.
One thousand tons railroad iron in port and to arrive, 56 to 60 pounds weight per linear yard. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

O. AMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c, for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR nail-rods received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

A CARD.—AS A GOOD NIGHT'S REST IS INDISpensable to enjoy life as well as to promote health, &c., we invite our friends and the public to inspect our newly-patented SPRING-BED BOTTOM. It is so very simple in its construction, and its action is so perfect, that the first cabinet makers in the City have bestowed the highest praise upon it. It is to be found in the following cabinet makers' emporiums: Messrs. A. Roux & Co., No. 479 Broadway; Ed. W. Hutchings, No. 475 Broadway; Henry Stoney, No. 534 Broadway; Benjamin Newhouse, No. 273 Hudson st.; Sam Waterbury, No. 91 Bleecker-st.; Foster & Lee, No. 198 Broome-st.; Bruner & Moore, No. 75 King-st.; and at No. 512 Broadway. Dealers and hotel-keepers are especially invited to look at it.
SCHOTT & LOUDON,
Manufacturers and Patentees.

ELEGANT CHAMBER ENAMELED FURNITURE, at the Eagle Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's. Superb suites in all styles, designs and colors, at prices from $25 and upwards. The best enameled furniture in the United States, wardrobes, mattresses, &c

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY and shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SPRINGS AT HOME.

KISSINGEN—the best anti-bilious water known, on draught at the natural temperature.
No. 833 THE SPA. Broadway.

PYRMONT—a powerful chalybeate water, tonic and diuretic.
No. 833 THE SPA. Broadway.

MARIENBAD WATER—famous in gravel, rheumatism and dyspepsia.
No. 833 THE SPA. Broadway.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S
PATENT PORTABLE MOSQUITO NET.
This Net, when open, forms a large airy canopy, and so simple in construction, that any person can put it up or take it down in a minute, without injuring the bedstead, or defacing the wall, and can be packed in the compass of an umbrella. Can be seen at VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S Upholstery, Paper-hanging and Mattress Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., New-York.

SUNBURN, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, MORPHEW TAN.
JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, price only 25 cents. Clears dark, yellow or discolored skin, sore heads, beards or legs; it is fine for infants or shaving. Sold at No. 100 Fulton-st., Nos. 305 and 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, and at Mrs. Hayes', Brooklyn.

CROTON WATER.
ANDREW SCHELLING'S Croton Water Filter and Charcoal for Rectifying, can be had at No. 158 3d-st., also, at the factory, Nos. 135 and 139 West 32d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS ARE INVITED to call and examine our newly invented Strela Matches, which surpass all others in the beauty and finish of the boxes, the brilliancy and variety of the colors, and in cheapness. They are made by a new process, and of a new material, without sulphur, and are covered with a water-proof and weather-proof varnish, adapting them to any climate. Samples sent when ordered. JAMES R. DEY & CO, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

BENT FUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 38 feet long, 19 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood Bending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Bent felloes of superior quality always on hand.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New York Post-office on Wednesday, Aug 31, at — o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Canadian screw-steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool on the 17th inst., is announced, as we go to press, as having passed Further Point on her way to Quebec The telegraph lines were working badly, and the transmission of the news was likely to be considerably delayed.

The *City of Washington*, from Queenstown, and the *Bavaria*, from Southampton, both on the 18th inst., are briefly reported as having passed Cape Race during the latter half of last week; but so briefly as to leave us with very slight idea of the intelligence they bring, which is five days later. The Conference at Zurich was said to be proceeding amicably. Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions are reported as inactive.

The mails by the steamship *America*, with additional news by the *Etna*, reached this City on Saturday, and consume much of our space this morning.

The steamships *Moses Taylor* and the *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, the former on the 19th and the latter on the 20th inst., reached this port on Saturday. They bring highly interesting intelligence from the North and South Pacific.

The excitement touching the gold discoveries in the Indian mounds of Chiriqui continued to rage on the Isthmus. It was carrying all the idlers away from Panama and Aspinwall. Mr. JONES, our Minister at Bogota, had not yet presented his credentials; his reasons still remaining a secret. The anniversary of South American independence was celebrated with great enthusiasm at the New-Granadian capital on the 20th ult. The new steamer *Guatemala*, sent out from New-York by the Panama Railroad Company for their Central American trade, had reached Panama.

From Nicaragua the gratifying intelligence comes to us of the ratification of the American Treaty without opposition. It is rumored that the French Treaty will only be accepted after essential changes; and that the Treaty of Sir W. GORE OUSELEY will be rejected totally. In regard to the Transit grant advocated by Sen. JEREZ, and upon the basis of which a new Company has been organizing itself in New-York, the Congress of Nicaragua has pronounced definitely against such a concession, and expresses its determination to stand by the decree of May, which forever forbade the possession of any special privileges upon the route.

There is nothing of moment from Guatemala. An effort was on foot to restore friendly relations between Salvador and Honduras; but the result of the intervention was not yet attained. Matters were otherwise quiet and uneventful in the States at the North.

In Costa-Rica business was quite dull. CONWAY, the American, who killed a German in an affray at Punta Arenas last Winter, had been sentenced to six years of labor on the public works. The Government of Costa Rica is contemplating radical alterations in the ecclesiastical system of the State; and is already moving in the introductory measures.

The South American advices are without striking interest. Order is restored in Ecuador, but the blockade of Guayaquil, with its destructive influence upon the prosperity of the people, remains. Peru appears to be once more on the verge of revolution, the quarrel between President CASTILLO and the Congress having attained unprecedented violence. Fresh difficulties have also occurred with the French *Chargé d'Affaires*, who has shut up the legation, and sent an agent to France to demand special instructions. The internal condition of Peru is described as deplorable. Chili had resumed the march of persevering prosperity since the extinction of the Liberal revolt. Congress was still in session, and had voted relief to the sufferers by the fire at Chiloe. The President had proposed a reduction of the *ad-valorem* duties from 30 to 25 per cent.

Our advices from Venezuela are extended to Aug. 6. The Liberals, in opposition to the Castro Government, had captured Laguayra.

Turks Island advices are to Aug. 13. A railroad was in course of construction, under American auspices, connecting an interior salt pond of the Island with the coast.

Files of the *Merida Constitucional* to the 5th of August, announce the termination of the war of races in Yucatan, and the cessation of the political contest by a treaty among the Liberal and Conservative leaders.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* which left this port on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, took $891,879 in gold, and seven horses for the Emperor of the French, besides 183 passengers. The *City of Baltimore* which took her departure for Liverpool, carried out $500,000 in gold, and 212 passengers.

The New-Orleans papers announce that under the terms of the law enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana last Winter, all free negroes arriving in the State on and after the 1st of September, will be instantly clapped into jail, to secure the safety of the Commonwealth. Once immured in prison, they must remain there until the departure of the vessel in which they came. Masters of vessels are required to report the presence of such persons among their crews or passengers, under severe penalties for neglect or refusal.

Ex-President PIERCE and Ex-Governor SEYMOUR of Connecticut, arrived at Boston on Saturday, by the *America* from Liverpool. In the evening, Mr. PIERCE received the compliment of a serenade, and made a speech, in which he returned thanks for the cordiality of his welcome, and commented upon the greatness of the country.

The citizens of Baltimore have called a town meeting to consider the measures necessary to relieve that city from the deplorable consequences of the present reign of rowdyism. The meeting is to be held on the 5th of September.

The venerable DANIEL DANA, D. D., died at Newburyport, Mass., August 26, at the age of 88.

The interesting reports of Prof. TORREY and Dr. CHILTON, on the Croton water, which we publish this morning, will be read with great satisfaction by our citizens, who have been excited during the past month by its unusual flavor. The result of a thorough analysis of the water of the Croton Lake is highly gratifying. Prof. TORREY testifies that the cause of the ill flavor is the presence of microscopic aquatic plants of a perfectly harmless character. But why these plants should appear at this particular time, no attempt is made to explain. Dr. CHILTON testifies that after a careful examination of the water, he found it to be more pure than it had ever been before, when it has been subjected to analysis, and that he proved the perfectly harmless nature of the plants, which have caused the excitement by partaking of them in a highly concentrated form. The Commissioners say that the water is gradually losing its flavor and that in a few days it will be restored to its normal condition.

An Auro-Borealis of extraordinary brilliancy and extent lighted up the heavens last evening, and filled the streets with admiring crowds of upturned faces. The auro began to appear in the northwest about half-past seven, and increased in brilliancy until half-past ten, when it gradually disappeared. The bars of light were at first horizontal, but they afterwards assumed a vertical form, flashing with amazing luminousness, and extending from the southwest to the northeast; on opposite sides of the heavens there were at the same time luminous masses of a brilliant carnation producing a most singular effect. There was a fresh northwest wind at the time, and the atmosphere was very cool.

The Washington Grays, Company B, returned home on Saturday from their excursion. The City Guard of Baltimore, which had been on a visit to the hills of New-Hampshire, arrived in this City on Saturday morning, *en route* for home, and took their departure, *via* Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon. They were escorted to the railroad dépôt by the National Guard.

The report of the City Inspector for the week ending on Saturday last, exhibits the very remarkable fact of a decrease in the mortality of 78, as compared with the report of the week previous. There is a decrease of 25, too, as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week last year. These facts show a most gratifying condition of the public health. The whole number of deaths last week was 632.

Cotton was quite dull, on Saturday, and prices of large lots were nominal. Flour was less active, yet prices were very well supported. Wheat attracted more attention at steady rates. Corn was heavy and drooping. Provisions were lightly dealt in. Groceries were in moderate request. A very extensive business was transacted in Pot Ashes, which advanced. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The New British Minister to Central America.

More fortunate than Gen. CASS, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs has not been obliged to rob his own office in order to find a diplomatist capable of dealing with the difficulties of the Central American Question. Mr. BUCHANAN has solemnly proclaimed to the world the melancholy fact that the only person in America capable of making the Nicaraguans comprehend American sense in Spanish phrases is a literary gentleman of Greco-Indian origin. Lord JOHN RUSSELL has had not the least trouble in discovering among the recognized English diplomats of the corps under his command a full-blooded Briton, who actually understands the Spanish language, and is yet at the same time thoroughly capable of maintaining the rights and interpreting the policy of Great Britain. Can this distressing contrast between the intellectual resources of the public service in England and America possibly be the result of some great secret defect in our institutions?

Mr. CHARLES LENNOX WYKE has just had his audience of Queen VICTORIA on his appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the States of Central America. Mr. WYKE served formerly in the English army as a lieutenant in the Welsh Fusiliers, and was afterwards for three years a captain in the General Staff of the late King of Hanover. In 1845 he was appointed Vice-Consul at Port-au-Prince, in Hayti, and in 1852 succeeded the cross and contradictory Mr. CHATFIELD as Consul-General for Central America. This commercial experience admirably fitted Mr. WYKE for his subsequent elevation in 1854 to the strictly diplomatic service of England, in these countries so important to commerce, and so vexed with diplomatic imbroglios.

Mr. WYKE was to sail from Southampton on the 17th instant, for Costa Rica, *viâ* the Isthmus; the Directors of the Panama Railway, through their President, Mr. HOADLEY, now in England, having offered him the compliment which they tendered Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY when he crossed from Aspinwall, of a special train to be placed gratuitously at his disposal.

Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY retires, it is understood, from the post which he has filled with so much character and credit both to himself and to his country, partly in consequence of ill health, the natural result of a debilitating climate acting upon a frame exhausted by many and severe private sorrows, and partly in consequence of the complications with which the foreign office has perplexed his bold, straightforward policy.

It is of the first importance to the real interests of this country in Central America that England should be represented there by a Minister who will know how to respect the legitimate preponderance of the United States without sacrificing the honor or the interests of his own country. Great Britain, as we have always maintained, has a right, in virtue of her vast Cis-Atlantic possessions, as well as of her immense commercial interests, to be heard in all American questions as the second Power of the New World; and as it is quite impossible to imagine what extravagant or senseless claims Mr. BUCHANAN may think fit to instruct his new and highly original Envoy to make in Nicaragua, it is particularly satisfactory to know that England is about to give Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY a worthy successor in the person of Mr. WYKE. The news that the Government of Nicaragua has ratified the Lamar-Zeledon Convention, will, of course, excite the President to make extraordinary efforts for the discovery of some fresh bone of contention, and Mr. WYKE will not reach his post a moment too soon.

Yea and Nay.

We publish to-day two curiously contrasted letters. One comes from Niagara, denying the existence of BLONDIN and his rope. The other comes from Chiriqui, affirming the existence of so much gold in so many graves that there is robbing enough there for ten thousand diggers through a hundred years! Of course we can indorse neither of these communications. Perhaps BLONDIN does exist. Perhaps the gold in the Chiriqui Graves does not. But while skepticism is allowable in the case of BLONDIN, it is absolutely a duty in the case of Chiriqui.

There is nothing in the story of BLONDIN and his feats, which necessarily implies its foundation in fact; nothing certainly in any of the versions of that story which we have seen to conflict successfully with the downright assertion of our correspondent that the whole thing began in a hoax, and has flowered out into a speculation. The latest variation upon the story, to the effect that BLONDIN was about to stand on his head upon his rope, at night, in the midst of a blaze of Bengal lights, to be furnished by the New-York Central Railroad, has a decided flavor of inventive extravagance. It sounds, in fact, almost like a horse-laugh of the jokers over their joke at the expense of the too credulous public. The gold stories of Chiriqui have a more serious side. The hot fever kindled in the blood of mankind in the California days still burns almost as fiercely as ever. These tales of the opulent graves in Chiriqui, with all their romantic accompaniments of ancient legend, of lovely natural scenery, of docile Indians ready to the yoke, of a delicious climate, are terribly apt to the restless desires of our race. If they are accepted as true they will lead hundreds and thousands of men away from their homes, from their ordinary pursuits from the hopes and cares of family life, with all its trials and all its blessings, as the pied piper led the children of Hamelin, far away over the mountains, beyond the sea, to tempt an uncertain fate Should the event justify all that is now said of these wonderful *huacas*, well and good. Should it prove that the Indians of the Isthmus have been once more pouring into the white man's ear the same old story with which they so often cheated the greedy Spaniard to his ruin, what untold misery will ripen from this seed so idly sown?

The world is often spoken of as if it were an extremely wise entity, very hard to be deceived, and sure in the main to sift the true from the false in all that is offered for its digestion. [illegible] assertion. The world is governed much more by its wishes than by its wits, and believes more readily on the faith of its impulses than on the evidence either of its senses or of its sense. The influence of Australia and California made Fraser's River an El Dorado on the first whisper of speculation. The disappointments of Fraser's River were all lost on those who heard the siren sing once more from Pike's Peak. Even so shrewd, sagacious and worldly-minded an observer as Mr. GREELEY could hardly oppose to the torrent of gold-seeking enthusiasm the same fortunate Pyrrhonism with which he foiled the insidious proselytism of BRIGHAM YOUNG. Nine men in ten would like to believe in the *huacas* of Chiriqui. Have we not seen certain little preposterous images of gold, which came, as we were assured, "on the best authority," out of the graves of long-departed Indians? Were not the said images ugly enough, obscene enough, and mysterious enough, to have been conceived by the Aztec mind itself? And were they not also made of pure gold, tried in the fire?

The evidence is good, precisely as good as that of the chariot-wheel which proved to the old lady that her son had crossed the Red Sea wherein Pharaoh and his host were drowned But notwithstanding this overwhelming burden of proof laid upon us, we cannot but counsel the adventurous among our fellow-citizens not to be precipitate in adopting Chiriqui into their speculative geography, or in looking for their life's harvest among the *huacas* of the Isthmus.

The Aqueduct Acquitted.

The Doctors have saved us all a great deal of trouble by agreeing upon a verdict in the case of New-York against the Croton Aqueduct. The chemist and the botanist have done their worst, and the water which has been for weeks past in such ill odor has now a scientific right to smell sweet once more. In point of fact, it appears that the Croton water is *purer* just at the present moment than it has ever been before. Its peculiar flavor is merely the result of the presence of unusual quantities of a "microscopic conferva-like plant, soluble to some extent in water." In other words, we have only been drinking a mild kind of cold herb tea, not at all unwholesome. In his enthusiasm for science, one of the examiners, Dr. CHILTON, declares that he likes this peculiar decoction. Perhaps we shall all come to like it, too, in time. It is not every man to whom the flavor of mint in the famous julep of Virginia is immediately agreeable.

But however this may be, the little plant in question, says Dr. TORREY, "is of short duration." It will soon have bloomed out its brief hour: the animalculæ (which it seems like a sort of savage little "Venus' fly-trap," to have been cruelly devouring, since their number proves to be "unusually small,") will increase again and multiply. The Croton water will cease to be so distressingly "pure," and will condescend once more to the weakness of the ordinary New-York palate.

Reopening of the Theatres.

Miss LAURA KEENE leads the revival of the dramatic season this evening with a brilliant programme at her agreeable little theatre. Mr. TOM TAYLOR'S comedy of "House and Home," and a wild *burletta*, evoking all the strength of Miss KEENE'S well-organized company, promise well for the hundreds who will flock to greet their favorite once more.

We were permitted on Saturday, by the courtesy of Mr. STUART, an inspection of the new and beautiful Theatre erected on the site of the "Metropolitan," and found the building had undergone a reconstruction in every part. It has been gutted, and its interior rebuilt. The entrance hall on Broadway opens with a new portico on the street; a wide and lofty hall, decorated in violet and gold, inclosed with iron network in white and gold, leads to the box-office. Behind the office a vestibule rises with a flight of steps, twenty-two feet broad, to the dress-circle. The inner vestibule is richly colored in pale pink and gold, the surrounding space being laid out with fountains, moss-banks and flowers. The interior of the auditorium presents a singular change from that of the old house; it is now somewhat larger than Wallack's Theatre, and disposed in pit, dress-circle and gallery. The predominant colors are violet, pink and white. The principle features of the new Theatre now strike the spectator with their boldness and novelty; nothing is like what the eye has been accustomed to. The ceiling is an immense dome, representing a clear blue sky, which is seen through a circular balustraded opening. This covers the entire of the audience. Around the gallery and supporting this ceiling is an arcade, resting on fluted pillars, ornamented with a circle of crystal chandeliers. The fronts of the boxes and gallery sparkle with a similar row of crystal, but between these lights are balconies of white marble, filled with flowers. The proscenium is differently constructed from any stage-front that we know of. The form is that of a parallelogram, with rounded corners above, the proportions of the curtain-opening being 36 feet broad by 28 feet high; over the proscenium is a balustrade and kind of balcony, or verandah, through which is discovered an exterior, or sky scene. This part of the plan is so novel that it must be seen to be understood. We saw the theatre at some disadvantage, as the gilders and painters were still at work, and their scaffoldings impeded the view. The stage is, beyond question, the finest in the world, in the relation it bears to the proscenium and the auditorium; it is 100 feet wide, and 78 feet deep, all on the full clear; below it there is a depth of 23 feet, and above it 49 feet. With such a space there is no effect possible which may not be attained. The dressing-rooms, green-room, and offices, are all on and above the level of the stage-floor, being at the side of the auditorium. Such are the main features of this new theatre, the fortunes of which will follow the guiding "fairy star" of Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, and it is, in truth, a little fairy bower very well worthy of our graceful favorite. Mr. BOURCICAULT, who has transmogrified the building, and to whose ingenuity and taste the decorations we have described are due will control the stage department. Mr. STUART, the dramatic Amphitryon, and the genial hero of many intellectual victories elsewhere, will sway the public, sitting, as it were, at the head of the feast of reason, and dispensing, with liberal hand the flow of soul.

MARBLE PALACES ON BRODWAY.—The progress of this Metropolis is especially marked in its domestic architecture. Each year witnesses fresh improvements and more lavish expenditure. Buildings in Broadway which five years ago would be deemed super-excellent are to-day pulled down to give place to edifices more suited to the luxury of modern taste The store of Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR, at the corner of Grand-street and Broadway, to be opened this morning, is one of the finest, if not the very finest, on this grandest of thoroughfares. It is five stories high built of white marble, and looks more like an Italian palace than a place for the sale of broadcloth. Its extravagant ornamentation would be regarded as a fault by persons of more moderate taste than New-Yorkers. The basement and the first and second stories of this establishment form three immense salesrooms —each of which is about 100 feet square, and is subdivided by Corinthian columns into three compartments. The stairs communicating with these stories are of palatial width and of massive oak. The upper floors, not yet finished, will be used for manufacturing purposes. A most notable ornament in the building is the huge gas chandelier that lights up the staircase. It was made by TIFFANY at a cost of $500, and is original and unique of its kind. The lower wing is not yet completed; but without it the building is one of the most spacious stores in the City, and has every accommodation for the transaction of a colossal business.

TELEGRAPH.

Movements of Ex-President Pierce.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 27.

Ex-President PIERCE arrived to-day by the steamer *America*, from Liverpool, and was serenaded this evening at the Tremont House by his friends, and in response made a very eloquent and telling speech. After alluding to the death of Mr. CHOATE, he stated that the object of his visit to Europe—the restoration of the health of Mrs. PIERCE—was partially accomplished. He then alluded to his gratification at being on New-England soil once more, and closed by enjoining upon all to appreciate the great blessings which this country affords to her citizens.

The Destitute in the Azore Islands.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 27.

A private letter announces the arrival at Fayal July 18 of the bark *Azore*, Capt. BURKE, from Boston, with the contributions of our citizens for the destitute of the Azore Islands. The arrival was hailed with demonstrations of gratitude.

Trot Between Flora Temple and Princess at Saratoga.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 27.

A trotting match came off to-day between *Flora Temple* and *Princess* over the Saratoga Course. *Flora* won in three straight heats. Time—2:30½, 2:38 and 2:34.

New-York State Politics.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Aug. 27.

JULIUS EARLL and JOHN M. STRONG have been elected delegates from the First and Third Assembly Districts of this county to the Democratic State Convention.

Extensive Burglary.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 27.

The store of BENJAMIN BARTON, at Alexandria, was robbed last night of watches and jewelry of the estimated value of $7,500. An entrance was effected into the store from an adjoining unoccupied building.

Death of a French Consul.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Aug. 27.

LOUIS BARRE, French Consul, died to-day of old age. He was an old resident, and has been Consu for twenty-two years.

Sailing of the North American.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 27.

The steamship *North American* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at 9½ o'clock this morning, taking out 74 passengers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PROBABLE MURDER IN EAST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.—About 7½ o'clock on Saturday evening, two men, named HENRY RYAN and JOHN ANDERSON, who reside in the tenement house No. 178 East Thirty-second-street, engaged in a quarrel which grew out of some differences among the women of the respective families about the clothes-lines. On Saturday morning RYAN cut down ANDERSON'S line, and ANDERSON in the evening reciprocated the kindness by performing a similar act towards RYAN'S. When the latter became aware of it he told ANDERSON it was not the fair thing, and also made use of expressions which acted as fuel to feed the flames of his opponent's anger. ANDERSON could bear the abuse no longer, so he siezed a large wood-axe and made an attack on RYAN, which resulted in giving the latter a bruised head. Fearing his son would be murdered, MARTIN RYAN, an old man of 73 years, went to his assistance, when ANDERSON, carried away with his passion, buried the axe in the old man's brain, and he fell to the ground insensible from the blow. Officers ACKER and QUIDOR, of the Twenty-first Ward, arrested the assailant, and Alderman DARRAGH, at Jefferson Market Police Court, held him for examination on a charge of felonious assault preferred by the younger RYAN, and also to await the old man's injuries. MARTIN RYAN was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. RANNEY thinks his recovery impossible. The fracture in his skull is represented as large enough to insert the closed hand.

THE BALTIMORE CITY GUARD.—The Baltimore City Guard, who passed through this City on an excursion eastward, a few days ago, reached here again on their return home, on Saturday morning. They were received by the First and Second Companies National Guard. In the afternoon they were escorted by the Fourth Company to the City Hall Park, where they were reviewed by the Mayor. Subsequently a collation was served in City Arsenal, at which the usual interchange of sentiment was made. Yesterday afternoon they left for home, and were escorted to their place of departure by the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Companies National Guard.

RETURN OF THE WASHINGTON GRAYS.—Company B, Capt. SWEENY, Washington Grays, returned to the City on Saturday from a very pleasant trip to New-Bedford. They were received on their arrival by Company F, Capt. LEANDER, of the same Regiment, and after a breakfast at Military Hall, Bowery, were escorted to their armory in University-place.

THE STREET PREACHING DIFFICULTY REDIVIVUS.—Yesterday morning EDWARD FAULKNER, the temperance lecturer and street preacher, commenced a speech from the City Hall steps to a meagre audience. An officer presently informed him that he must desist unless he could show a license to preach in the public thoroughfare. FAULKNER paid no attention to the officer's demand, but continued his remarks. Under these circumstances he was taken before Justice OSBORN, at the Tombs, where he condescended to show a license which had been given him by Recorder BARNARD. He was accordingly discharged. Previous to his exit from Court he berated the policeman soundly for daring to perform his duty in arresting him.

FATAL FLUID LAMP EXPLOSION—THE MOTHER OF THE LATE HON. MIKE WALSH THE VICTIM—Mrs. CATHARINE SAMMIS, of No. 208 West Twenty-first-street, was dreadfully burned last Thursday evening by the explosion of a small fluid lamp which she was endeavoring to light from the large lamp suspended in the hall. The unfortunate woman died about 10 o'clock on Saturday night from the effect of her injuries, although physicians have been unremitting in their endeavors to preserve her life. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was 69 years of age, and was the mother of the late Hon. MIKE WALSH.

CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—ANN KENNEDY, a servant girl employed at 120 Clinton-street, yesterday morning attempted to light a fire by saturating her kindling-wood with camphene. An explosion ensued, her dress took fire, and before it could be extinguished she was dreadfully burned, so that her life is despaired of. She was taken to the City Hospital.

SAD TERMINATION OF AN EXCURSION.—Mr HENRY B. NOTT, a young man of 21 years, was accidentally drowned in Loon Lake, Franklin County, N. Y., where, in company with other gentlemen, he had gone to pass a season in hunting and fishing. The casualty occurred by the upsetting of a boat. An inquest was held at the late residence of deceased, No. 164 East Seventeenth-street, by Coroner SCHIRMER. A verdict of "Death by drowning" was rendered.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—Saturday afternoon about 3 o'clock, some children who were playing with matches in the workshop of Messrs. J. & P. LOTZ, furniture dealers on the first floor of the premises No. 371 Grand-street, accidentally set fire to some of the loose combustible material lying on a work bench. The flames rushed through an aperture used for passing boards from the first to the second floor, and in a few minutes the second floor was in flames, and as there was a quantity of varnish on this floor the flames spread rapidly and communicated to the third floor, also used as a workshop. The roof was nearly burnt off, and the second floor was also badly burnt, but the principal damage, on the first floor, was by water. Messrs. LOTZ occupied the front portion of the third floor, with their families, as a dwelling. The damage to stock amounts to between $3,000 and $4,000, and to the building about $1,500. The building is owned by the Messrs. LOTZ, and they are insured for $1,000 each in the St. Nicholas, Hamilton, Relief, and Brooklyn Insurance Companies, on stock and building. Their household goods were damaged about $500. The stock of crockery of MICHAEL MCMANUS, who occupied a portion of the first floor, was damaged about $50, and fully covered by insurance in the Lenox Insurance Company. The same premises were nearly destroyed by fire on the 1st July, 1853.

CASUALTIES.—JANE SIMON, of No. 78 Willet-street, was run over by a horse and cart, on Saturday, near her residence. She was seriously injured, and was taken to her residence, where a physician attended her...... JOHN ROSAMS, a lad, fell through the hatchway of store No. 101 Liberty-street, on Saturday, and sustained a fracture of the leg and other injuries. Taken to the New-York Hospital...... PATRICK STEAS, of No. 509 Ninth-avenue, fell from the fourth story window of his residence to the pavement, on Saturday, and was severely, though it is believed, not fatally injured...... JAMES DONOHUE, laborer, fell from the second story of a new building on the corner of Forty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue, on Saturday, and was severely injured. Taken to Bellevue Hospital...... THOMAS DECKER, a lad 7 years of age, was run over in Broadway, near Prince-street, on Saturday. He was dangerously injured. Taken to the City Hospital.

AN ALLEGED FORGERY OF $27,000.—Detectives Devoe and Sampson arrested a man named W. Lyman *alias* Largdon, on Friday evening, charged with having committed forgery in Pittsburgh, Pa., to the amount of $47,000. It is alleged that last Fall he deposited forged certificates of deposit on the American Exchange Bank of this City, with the Citizens' Bank of Pittsburgh, for the above amount, with directions to invest the same in purchasing stock of the Bank of McKeesfort, Pa. The fraud has only lately been discovered. When arrested, the prisoner had a large number of blank certificates of deposit, accepted by W. D. Ricketson & Co., produce and commission merchants, Nos. 3 and 5 Bridge-street, in his possession. He was taken to Pittsburgh on Saturday, by Chief of Police Hogue, of that city, on a requisition from the Governor.

THE CROTON WATER AS PURE AS EVER.

Chemical Examinations by Messrs. Chilton and Torrey.

THEIR REPORT.

Drs. CHILTON and TORREY have finally completed their analysis of the Croton water with a view to ascertaining the cause of the unpleasant taste which has been observable in it for some time past. The report was submitted to the Croton Board on Saturday.

As soon as it had been read by them, it was sent to the NEW-YORK TIMES for publication. The chemists, it will be seen, agree that the water during the past three weeks has been as wholesome as ever, and that the unpleasant taste and smell will soon pass away. By comparing his late with his former analysis, Dr. CHILTON has discovered that the Croton is purer now than it was in 1836, 1842 and in 1845. The following is the report:

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Rotunda, Park,
New-York, Aug. 27, 1859.

The unpleasant taste of the Croton water in the early part of the month, induced the Croton Aqueduct Board to call upon Messrs. CHILTON and TORREY, to make a thorough chemical examination.

The reports of those gentlemen are herewith submitted to the public, and it is confidently believed will prove as satisfactory to the community as they have been to this Board. The Board would take this opportunity of saying, that from the first appearance of the objectionable taste in the water, every available means has been employed to discover the cause and counteract its effect; and are happy to add that, in a few days, the entire renewal of the water in the pipes and in the Reservoirs, will do away with the last trace of anything objectionable in its taste.

MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, } Croton
THOMAS B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1859.

To Myndert Van Schaick, Thomas B. Tappen and A. W. Craven, Esqs., Croton Aqueduct Board:

GENTLEMEN: At your request, and in company with Dr. CHILTON, I visited Croton Lake on the 18th inst. for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the cause of the disagreeable quality observed in the water distributed through the City, and which had been the subject of serious and general complaint for a week or two previous. On driving down the hill that leads to the dam, and before reaching the Lake, we noticed the same musty odor that characterized the water of the hydrants in the City. Mr. ADAMSON, the gate-keeper, afforded us every facility in prosecuting our researches, and piloted us to various places on the lake. He brought to our notice a bright green substance that had appeared within the last 24 hours in the water near the dam. This material had been driven, by a favorable wind, to the outlet of the Lake, where it accumulated so as to form a considerable stratum in quiet recesses near the shore. The water at the time was very low, only a small portion flowing over the dam. A quantity of the water, quite thick with the green material, had been reserved for our examination, and we collected some of it ourselves from the surface of the Lake. We soon became convinced that this unusual ingredient was the cause of the peculiar taste and odor of the water. After examining the character of the larger aquatic plants that grew abundantly in the western portion of the Lake, and taking new samples of the water from various places, we returned to the City, and I commenced my examination immediately, before any obvious change had taken place in the properties of the water. On placing a portion of it under a microscope, it was found to be loaded with little straight filaments which were composed of oblong roundish cells, in a single row like a string of beads; and in no case did I find these threads to be branching. Most of the cells were about one-third longer than broad, and were filled with a bright green substance, composed of irregular grains. This matter was proved to be chlorophyll, or the green coloring substance of leaves. Interposed, here and there, in the bead-like filaments, were two other kinds of cells: the one perfectly spherical, three times the size of the oblong ones, and filled with green spores or seeds, by which the plant is reproduced; the other also spherical, but much smaller, and containing a yellowish fluid, but no green grains. The function of the latter is unknown to me.

There were only a few other kinds of microscopic plants in the water, nearly all of which belong to a particular tribe, called by botanists *Desmideæ*. In ordinary seasons these constitute the chief vegetable forms existing in the Croton. The number of living animalculæ was also unusually small. In repeated instances, on concentrating the water of the City hydrants, at the time that it exhibited the offensive properties complained of, I found its characters precisely those of the water taken at the dam. The day after collecting the sample of bright green water at the Lake, I submitted it again to the microscope, and was surprised to find that all the beaded filaments had disappeared; but there were floating in the liquid, in a separate state, the large spherical green cells, and the smaller yellowish ones. I had noticed, in my first examination, several of the filaments break up by the successive bursting of the little cells. Without doubt, the myriads of little plants contained in my sample, had disappeared in the same way. I have since repeatedly seen the filaments break up in water taken from the hydrants. They undergo dissolution much more quickly when they are accumulated by the filter, or when they are confined in a bottle. After the rupture of the cells, the water retains its green color for some time, but it finally becomes bleached from the decomposition of the chlorophyll. The bright green water from the Croton Dam became quite viscid in less than twenty four hours, and the following day it was somewhat putrid and emitted a little ammonia, but not the least trace of sulphuretted hydrogen. Most of the spherical cells just noticed remained entire, but the green ones had evidently matured their spores or seeds.

Before the green water had decomposed, I evaporated a portion to dryness, with great care, so as to avoid scorching it. Sulphuric ether agitated with the residue became of a lively grass-green tint, but without materially diminishing the color of the mass. The solution, after spontaneous evaporation of the ether, left a thick brownish-green matter, which was resoluble in ether and in alcohol, but not in water. It was doubtless one of the coloring bodies of the clorophyll.

A portion of the green water was then boiled for some time. It lost its color and odor, and deposited brownish flakes on cooling. The water that distilled over contained the odorous principle in a concentrated form.

From this examination, and from the researches of Dr. CHILTON, I think we are warranted in concluding, that the recent offensive condition of the Croton water was owing to a rapid and abundant growth of a microscopic conferva-like plant, which abounds in a volatile, odorous principle, soluble to some extent in water.

We were extremely fortunate in making our visit to the Lake at just the time when a favorable wind drove the little plant (floating by adhering bubbles of oxygen gas) to the outlet; thus bringing within the space of a cubic inch as many of the filaments as could be separated by filtration from a hogshead of the water a short distance above the dam.

I have not yet satisfied myself as to the origin of these little filaments; whether they are the entire plant, or once constituted part of a more complex alga. They are more minute than in any true conferva known to me, being only 2,500th to 2,000th of an inch in diameter, and from a 50th to the 20th of an inch long. I strongly suspect that they are derived from a species of the genus *Nostoc* of botanists. This genus usually consists of a globular or oblong vesicle, from the size of a duck-shot to the bigness of a plum, and filled with mucus which is loaded with minute bead-like filaments. When the little bladders burst, the contents escape, the mucus dissolves in the water, and the filaments are set free. Sometimes the waters of small lakes are filled with these small bladders of *Nostoc*. Since examining the water I have had no opportunity of revisiting the lake to verify my conjecture.

The question naturally arises why this plant should have made its appearance in such quantities, and not have been noticed before. We can only reply that the case is not a singular one. Even in the higher order of plants it is a common circumstance for a particular species to abound at one time and then almost disappear for years; and in the lower vegetable tribes, especially those which inhabit the water, is this strikingly the case. The present Summer has been unusually favorable to vegetation of all kinds, but what are the circumstances which have so remarkably multiplied this little alga I have not yet determined. It is a plant of short duration, and should it reappear another season, the probability is that it will not annoy us long. Very likely more or less of it occurs every Summer, but this is the first time that it has been offensively brought to our notice. Even when it was most abundant in the Croton, I do not believe that it communicated any unwholesome quality to the water. Its odor and taste were certainly unpleasant. While the unpleasant quality of the water continues, the ordinary filter will remove all the suspended matter, and a little fresh-burned vegetable charcoal, or animal carbon, will take away the disagreeable smell and taste. A good method of using the charcoal is to heat some small pieces red-hot, and, after quenching, inclose them in a little bag of gauze, and suspend them in the water. The charcoal should be removed or reburned every day or two.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully your obedient servant,
JOHN TORREY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1859.

To Myndert Van Schaick, Thomas B. Tappen, and A. W. Craven, Esqs., Croton Aqueduct Board:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the request received from your Honorable Board, that I would make a chemical investigation and analysis of the Croton Water, for the especial purpose of ascertaining the cause of its peculiar unpleasant condition, I beg leave to offer the following report as the result of my investigation:

On the 12th of August instant, I received from Mr. A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer of the Works, three demijohns of the water, numbered and labeled at follows:

No. 1. Water from the mouth of the Aqueduct, at the Receiving Reservoir.

No. 2. From the East side of the Gate-house, southeast corner of Receiving Reservoir, South Basin.

No. 3. Water from Forty-second-street Reservoir.

On emptying the water from each of the demijohns into separate large glass jars, it presented the same general appearance in all. The color when viewed thus in bulk, by reflected light, was of a faint brownish hue, but by transmitted light it had a shade of green. It was nearly transparent, but upon close inspection some minute particles were observed suspended throughout the mass. The taste and odor of each was the same as that of the water drawn from the hydrants in the City, and in these particulars closely resembled the water of ponds and marshes abounding in vegetable matter. After remaining at rest for a few hours a deposit of light flocculent matter was observed at the bottom of each of the jars containing the water. Portions of this matter were removed and examined with a microscope, and in each case numerous minute aquatic plants and siliceous remains of Brittle-worts (*Desmideæ*), with a few living animalcules, were easily detected. A similar sediment was obtained from a new filter attached to the hydrant in my laboratory, by allowing the water to pass through it for a short time. In this concentrated form it was of a decidedly green color.

By the application of nitrate of silver to each of the samples of water, they were found to change color quickly, under the influence of solar light, to a deep claret color. The change of color being greater than I had observed by similar treatment of Croton water on former occasions, indicated that it contained an unusual amount of vegetable matter.

One gallon (231 cubic inches, 58,327 grains) of the water No. 1, was carefully evaporated in a porcelain dish to dryness; and the dry residuum, which was of a brown color, was found to weigh 3 68 grains. This was heated in a platinum capsule until the organic matter was burnt off. During the combustion it emitted the odor of burning vegetable matter, mixed with a small quantity of animal substance. It was again weighed, and found to have lost 0.92 of a grain. The solid contents, therefore, of one gallon of water No. 1 consisted of

	Grains.
Inorganic (mineral) matters	2.76
Organic (chiefly vegetable) matters	0.92
Total	3.68

One gallon of water No. 2, similarly treated, gave

	Grains.
Inorganic matters	2.769
Organic matters	0.930
Total	3.699

One gallon of water No. 3, treated in the same way, gave

	Grains.
Inorganic matters	2.765
Organic matters	0.940
Total	3.705

A qualitative analysis of the inorganic matters showed the presence of lime, magnesia, sulphuric acid, chlorine, soda and a trace of potassa.

The organic matter was mainly composed of extremely minute aquatic plants, of which an account will be given by Dr. TORREY in his report; but I detected in it also crenic acid, in combination with alkaline bases.

To determine the relative proportions of the several constituents of the water, I made a quantitative analysis of three gallons of the water No. 3. The results thus obtained, when reduced by calculation, gave the following as contained in one gallon:

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium	0.4040
Chloride of calcium	0.1035
Chloride of magnesium	0.1466
Sulphate of lime	0.3536
Carbonate of lime	0.8386
Carbonate of magnesia	0.3900
Carbonate of soda, and a trace of carbonate of potassa	0.2700
Silica, alumina, and a trace of iron	0.1698
Total	2.6742
Organic matters	0.9158
Total grains	3.5900

While the preceding investigation was in progress, I was requested, on the 16th inst, to visit the Croton Lake, in company with the President and Mr. J. C. WINDER, Assistant Engineer. We traversed the entire length of the Lake, a distance of five miles, taking samples of water from different parts of it. The first sample was procured from that part of the dam where the water first enters the aqueduct. The next about one-fourth of a mile distant. The next sample about a mile further on. The fourth from the vicinity of Pine's Bridge. Fifth, from Kisco Creek, where it mingles with the water of the Lake. Lastly, a sample from the head of the Lake.

A physical examination, made at the time of taking the samples, revealed nothing unusual or different from what I had observed in the water obtained from the Reservoirs in the City.

The odor and taste was similar, and the same kind of minute floating particles were observed in each, when examined with the aid of a magnifier. The extraneous particles were most abundant in the water from the dam. They were found to be less apparent as we approached the head of the Lake, where the water was clear and transparent.

On the following day I again visited the Lake, in company with Prof. TORREY, who, through some misunderstanding, did not accompany us on the first excursion.

Upon arriving at the Lake, we learned that Mr. ADAMSON, the Keeper of the Dam and Gate, had observed since the preceding day, an unusual quantity of a light green matter floating on the water near the dam. Upon the slightest agitation of the water this green substance was diffused so as to appear lost, but with care he had procured a pail-full of it, which he had reserved for our inspection Some of the same material we procured ourselves from the surface of the Lake, and we took home with us samples for chemical and microscopic examination.

Before leaving the spot, we had a strong conviction that to this substance might be attributed all the unusual qualities lately observed in the Croton water throughout the City. It had precisely the same taste and odor, but in a very concentrated degree. Of its vegetable nature we entertained no doubt.

A chemical examination of the green matter gave the following results:

A portion of it, mingled with water, was gently heated and finally boiled. Upon the first application of a moderate heat, the color quickly changed from a green to a light buff color. When near the boiling point, the whole was converted into a thin mucous substance, and by continuing the heat the odorous matter nearly all disappeared. Some of the green matter, mixed with water, was submitted to distillation, when the odorous principle passed over in union with watery vapor, and condensed in the receiver as a colorless transparent liquid, possessing the characteristic flavor of the original substance. A portion of the same green material was agitated with pure sulphuric ether, after subsidence, the ether, which arose to the surface, was separated and allowed to evaporate. A minute quantity of an oily substance, slightly tinged with green, was thus obtained. The coloring matter was probably due to chlorophyll, the green coloring matter of plants.

When examined with a microscope of high power, the green substance was seen to consist of some minute aquatic plant, a detailed description of which is given by Dr. TORREY. There was also observed among it a few of the living animalculæ, such as the microscope usually reveals in unfiltered water from fresh water ponds. It may be worthy of remark that, so far as I have observed, the apparent number of these living forms is much less in the Croton water now than I have noticed in former examinations.

It is quite evident that the flavor of the Croton water, so much complained of during the past week or two, is now rapidly disappearing, and that the water has nearly regained its normal condition. I believe the unusual little plant which we have found in it, and which gave it the peculiar flavor complained of, to be of a perfectly harmless character, and consequently that the wholesomeness of the water has not been impaired by it in the least degree.

I have drank freely of it during the time when it was in its worst condition, and have partaken of the green matter which we procured from the Lake, in its concentrated state, and also after it had been converted into a jelly by heat, without experiencing any ill effects whatever from it.

Filtration of the water through the porous filters, now so much in use, was found to separate effectually all the minute floating particles from it, and thus rendered it more palatable.

Upon comparing the present analysis with the results that I obtained in the year 1836, and again in 1842, as well as with the analysis by Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Jr., in 1845, I find that the Croton water at the present day is purer, or, in other words, contains a smaller proportion of inorganic and other constituents than has been found in it since the liberality and wise forethought of our rulers caused the introduction of this source of countless blessings to our great City.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES R. CHILTON.

The Rope-dancing Mania—Blondin a Myth.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NIAGARA, Friday, Aug. 26, 1859.

I have no objection even to a practical joke while it is kept within the bounds of decency, nor do I feel it to be my duty to make myself a knight-errant for the purpose of pricking all the bubbles which crafty speculators may think it worth their while to low, or exploding all the hoaxes by which some needy character may try to turn his poor little penny. It is of very little use to attempt to save a fool from his folly; and what people like to believe I suppose they will believe in spite of reason and evidence alike. Moreover, as a citizen of Niagara, I presume that I shall, in one way or another, be a gainer one of these days by the sudden influx of money into our town, which has followed the splendid success of the great Blondin humbug. Nevertheless, the thing is really getting to be so excessively and extravagantly absurd that I can't any longer refrain from speaking the truth about it. When it comes to asserting that BLONDIN cooks his dinner on a tight rope and feeds the passengers on the *Maid of the Mist* with omelettes dropped like manna from the sky, I must "speak out in meeting," and say what none of the ten thousand imported dupes of our wonderful story can be expected in deference to human frailty to be the first to make known—that for aught I know there is no such person in the world, or at least in Niagara, as Mr. BLONDIN at all; that he has never crossed the Falls on a tight-rope, or a slack-rope, or on any rope at all but the string of a very long-bow; and that as the people of Niagara, Rochester, and the Western Railways of New-York have already made perhaps quite money enough out of their "jest's prosperity," it is time that the thing should be put a stop to before foolish people elsewhere may be led into serious danger by attempting to rival feats that have never been performed. Since the immortal "Moon Hoax" there has been nothing so successful I suppose in the way of a vast quiz as the rope-walking invention of a bright Niagara bar-keeper, with its echoes from Rochester and other places along our line of country. As I have not been away from home during the whole Summer I think I am a tolerably credible witness; and I must, therefore, assure you that the whole of this wonderful series of stories has grown up out of a bet made by a person well known in this town that he could bring more people to Niagara in two weeks than the Falls had ever brought here in as many months. How the rope-dancing dodge occurred to him I don't profess to know, but he selected BLONDIN as the name of his hero, because there was a BLONDIN once in this country with the RAVELS, a very good rope dancer, now retired and living somewhere in the country of Savoy, who could not of course hear of the story in time to contradict it. Anything funnier or more foolish than the faces of the crowds which have succeeded each other down about the Falls on each successive day announced for the "feats" you never saw, and the hotels have reaped a golden harvest. But you will observe that not a single indi vidual has ventured in any of the letters from Niagara to say that he saw Blondin do any of these things. Our local editors and others, of course, enjoying the joke have joined in it, and a very good joke it has been certainly; but it seems to me it ought to be regarded now as played out. Whether any Mr. de Lave exists, or has crossed the Genesee Falls at Rochester, I don't profess to know. It is very possible that such a thing may have been done, however, for there is no sailor in the whole of our merchant navy who does not do as much and as dangerous "slack rope walking," in mid-air, whenever he is sent aloft in a gale. And this is not the least amusing part of the whole hoax, that everybody (I can't even except yourself of the Times) has accepted the difficulty of the feat on the mere faith that it was asserted to be difficult. A moment's reflection will convince any one that a man who can keep his head clear and cool at the height of a clipper's mainmast, could do the same thing at the inferior height of the mid-space of Blondin's apocryphal feat.

The good people of our town have had their fun out of you you must admit, and have made a snug thing of it too in a pecuniary way. But a joke, as I said before, is a joke, and has its bounds. R. E. P.

The Late Cruise of the Yacht Squadron.

[It is due to the gentlemen who are alluded to in the following letter, to state that it would have been written and published a fortnight sooner, but for the writer's absence from the City.—Ed. New York Times.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1859.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

From facts which have since come to my knowledge, I am desirous of withdrawing all that portion of my letters from Newport, published by you on the 13th inst., which reflects in any way upon the honor or veracity of the owner of the yacht *Irene*, or the writer in the *Tribune*, satisfied that, so far as these gentlemen are concerned, I was entirely mistaken. The charge that the writer in the *Tribune* had misrepresented the time of the arrival of any of the yachts of the New-York squadron at New-London, was founded upon what proves to have been an unintentional mistake on the part of the writer, and which is shown by the context. I very much regret that, while supposing a fancied injustice had been done to certain yacht owners, I wrote to you of these gentlemen in terms unintentionally offensive. The owner of the *Irene*, and his guest, I am satisfied, would not, by any means, appropriate or recognize for a moment a reputation to which that yacht was not justly entitled.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Death from Shooting.—Mr. Benjamin T. Tilt, who shot himself some days since, died of his wounds on Saturday, at his residence in Gold street. No cause is assigned for ending his life. He was believed to have been in good circumstances. A *post mortem* examination was held yesterday morning, but nothing important was elicited. His remains were conveyed to his father's residence in Newtown for interment.

A Peculiar Case.—On Thursday last, George Aby, residing in Atlantic-street, broke his neck by a fall, and was taken to the Raymond street Hospital. It was ascertained, on examination, that he had dislocated two of the vertebræ of his neck, and the physicians have since made several unsuccessful attempts to replace them. He was still alive last evening, although his body seems mostly paralyzed.

From Porto Rico—Movement of Trade for the First Six Months of 1859.

From the files of the *Boletin*, of Porto Rico, we derive the following official statement of the productions of that Island exported during the six months ending on the 30th of June, 1859:

Sugar	56,118,200 lbs.	$2,521,319
Coffee	12,018,888 lbs.	1,322,077
Molasses	2,124,943 gal.	276,242
Hides	187,316 lbs.	26,223
Cotton	4,400 lbs.	572
Tobacco	797,791 lbs.	122,846
Value		$4,269,279

The greater portion of the sugar was sent to the United States; Spain taking from her Colony only 217,749 lbs.

For coffee England was the largest customer, and the United States the smallest.

[Advertisement.]
GOODWIN'S
PATENT
CHEWING TOBACCO,
AN
IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT
In putting up
FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.
By Messrs. E. GOODWIN & BRO., of New-York City.

TOBACCO, of the BEST QUALITY, is selected, neatly wrapped in TIN FOIL, and PATENT PRESSED.

The great advantage of this over other brands consists in the size of the packages, rendering it more convenient to carry in the pocket, and by being PRESSED SOLID it keeps MOIST and FRESH, retains its FULL RICH FLAVOR, and improves in quality as it is used; while in other brands, as soon as the package is opened the quality rapidly DETERIORATES—the tobacco growing dry—and littering the pocket, to the great annoyance of the consumer. The dressing which the PATENT TOBACCO undergoes in the process of manufacture, frees it from all grit or impurities so objectionable in the use of Plug Tobacco. Chewers will do well to give the Patent Pressed a trial, and judge for themselves.

For sale by Wholesale Merchants, who receive it direct from the Manufacturers
E. GOODWIN & BRO.,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
"HOSPITALS."
(A great luxury)
Hospitals, at home and abroad, are daily ordering Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the Water-closet, a sure cure and preventive of Piles.
For sale everywhere, and by J. C. Gayetty & Co., No. 440 Broadway, and No. 41 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Pills for the Periodical Irregularities Peculiar to the Softer Sex.—This alterative is a most valuable one; its action so mild, yet so effectual, that every one is benefited by it. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Brady's Gallery
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 27.

$500	Ohio St. 6s '75	104	150	Hud. River R....b60	33⅛
12,000	Virginia 6s	9⅞	100	do....s60	33⅛
3,000	do.	92¾	50	do.	33⅛
6,000	Missouri St. 6s	8⅝	1,100	Reading R....s3	44⅛
1,000	do.	82¾	100	do....s30	44⅛
1,000	E. R. 2d m. b. ex.	78	100	do....s15	44⅛
2,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.	76	100	Mich. Cen. R....b3	45
1,000	M. C. R. 8 ₱c 1st M.		60	do....s15	45
	S. F. C. B.	88	5	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	7
1,000	M. S. 2d M. B.	86	160	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	24⅛
5,000	Illinois F. Bonds	95	200	do....b60	24¾
4,000	Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	85	64	Panama Railroad	116⅛
30	National Bank	102	50	do.	116⅜
31	Bank of Commerce	98	5	Ill. Cen. Railroad	65
8	Metropolitan Bk.	109	162	Galena & Chicago R.	68⅛
260	Harlem R. Pref.	36⅛	100	do....s60	68⅛
100	do....s.n.w.	36⅜	200	do.	68¾
400	do.	36⅜	100	do....s60	68⅛
500	do.	36½	400	do....b60	68⅞
50	Pacific M. St. Co.	83⅛	100	do....b60	68¾
50	do.	83¾	50	do....b10	68¾
100	do....b60	84	50	do....snw	68¾
125	do.	84	50	do.	68⅝
150	do....b10	84	100	Clev. & Tol. R....s3	24
100	do....s10	83⅛	200	do.	23⅛
225	do.	83	200	do.	23⅜
100	do....b60	83	200	do....b60	23⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R....b10	74	300	do....s30	23
100	do....b10	74⅛	100	do....s60	23⅛
50	do....s10	74⅛	300	do.	23⅛
7	do.	74	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	65
200	do....s30	74⅛	110	do.	65⅛
1200	do.	74⅛	285	do.	65⅛
300	do....b10	74⅛	50	do.	65¾
200	do....s3	74¾	200	do....b60	65¾
100	do....b60	74⅝	500	do.	65⅝
300	do.	74⅛	150	do....s10	65⅛
200	do....b30	74⅛	50	do....b10	65⅛
200	do....b10	74⅜	186	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	84
200	do....b60	74⅛	10	Continental Bank	100

Monday, August 29, A. M.

The past week was one of unusual activity in the Dry Goods trade, and also in Bullion and Stocks. The movement on the Stock Exchange was especially marked, and the desire of speculation altogether for higher values. We have seldom recorded a week of more decided improvement in the general tone of the market; induced mainly by the increased, and now almost settled confidence in the trade results which are soon to follow a splendid harvest throughout the country. The widest or outside orders for State and Federal Securities were scarcely equal to the disposition of sellers at the Brokers' Board, but for most of the Railway Stocks, and for Pacific Mail Shares the orders were large, and the jobbing for higher prices through the Autumn, still larger. We have seldom recorded a week of more decided improvement in the general tone of the market; induced mainly by the increased confidence in and near approach of the trade results which are to follow a splendid harvest throughout the country.

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $5,416,736 against $4,777,339 same week last season; and the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, $1,198,887 against $1,286,237 same week last year. The Gold and Silver from California, $2,126,000, and from New-Orleans, $775,000, were not at hand until Saturday and yesterday. The Export demand of the week, including $1,396,000 by the two steamers for Havana and Liverpool on Saturday, amount to $1,646,000 against $188,440 same week last year. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $4,869,842 against $4,960,490 at the close of the previous week. The Averages of Specie have not run quite as well among the large Banks as the previous return, the difference, in the aggregate, as far as our inquiries extend, being about $450,000, which, in the event of no important variation in the up-town Banks, will make the return this afternoon about $21,000,000, against $21,403,448 last Monday. We look for a moderate increase in the aggregate return of Loans and Discounts, though the movement has been variable in the leading institutions, according to the wants or offerings of their regular dealers. There is not much disposition to take outside paper, and the characteristics of the Money Market during the week are of steadiness in rates and of quiet ease in the demand. The Discount Brokers are doing more business in prime lists of 4@5 months' paper, by conceding something of the extreme rates current in the early part of the month. We quote 7@7½ ₱ cent., and fair bills 8@9 ₱ cent., the preference in both cases being for December and early January dates. The Foreign Exchanges ruled for Saturday's mail at 109¾@110 on London and f5.16¼@15.15⅝ on Paris, at 60 days' sight. The supply easy on a fair trade demand. The export movement of Mexican dollars and Bar Gold supplies a large amount of Sight Exchange on both London and Paris, at a difference in rates from 60 day bills equal to about 3 ₱ cent ₱ annum interest. A low freight was made to the Bankers and Bullion Brokers by both the steamers on Saturday, and the insurance lower than it will be after the 1st September, on account of the difference charged during the equinoctial season.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port for the seven months of the present calendar year, were made up in summary form for the Times a few weeks ago, and presented a total import of Foreign Merchandise, from 1st January to 31st July, 1859, of

July, 1859, of	$155,147,000
Add four weeks in August	24,129,922
Total to date	$179,276,922
Against same time in 1858	97,628,292
Increase to date	$81,648,630

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles, reëxported, to 31st

July	$36,547,000
Add four weeks in August	5,528,479
Total to date	$42,075,479
Against same time 1858	40,993,774
Increase to date	$1,081,705

The same tables make the Export of Specie

to 31st July	$43,250,000
Add four weeks in August	6,075,322
Total to date	$49,325,322
Against same time 1858	17,370,690
Increase to date	$31,954,632

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	101¾@101¾
N. Y. Central	72⅛@74¾
New-York and Erie	5⅛@5⅛
Reading	43¾@44⅛
Rock Island	63¾@66
Michigan Southern	7⅛@7⅞
Michigan Southern preferred	25⅛@24⅝@25⅛@25
Michigan Central	43¾@45
Toledo	21⅛@24
Galena	66@69
Illinois Central	60@65⅛
Panama	116@117
Pacific Mail	76@84@83
Missouris	82⅛@82¾
Virginias	93¾@93
Tennessees	87⅛@86⅛
Illinois Central Bonds	88⅛@89
Hudson River	32⅛@33⅛
Harlem Preferred	35⅛@36⅛
Delaware and Hudson	89¾@92¾

The market for New-York Central and several of the Western shares was active throughout the week, and the additional advance equal to 2@2½ ₱ cent., making, since the recent turn in the temper of speculation, about 5½ ₱ cent. on Central, 6 ₱ cent. on Galena and Rock Island, 7 ₱ cent. on Toledo, 4@5 ₱ cent. on Michigan Guaranteed, 4 ₱ cent. on Michigan Central, and 3½ ₱ cent. on Hudson River. The rise is still more decided on Pacific Mail, being from 72 to 84 ₱ cent., closing 83 ₱ cent. on the Street, after the regular session of the Brokers on Saturday. A number of the Railway mortgages have participated in the improvement, particularly Eries, notwithstanding the unsettled affairs of the Company. The Bonds of the New York Central and Illinois Central are also in demand, and scarce. The Coal shares have improved with the Western Railways, though not to the same extent. Reading is 44¼ ₱ cent., the improvement being resisted for the moment by an influential *short* interest in Philadelphia. Delaware and Hudson advanced 3 ₱ cent., and Cumberland 2 ₱ cent., during the week. There was only one session of the Brokers on Saturday, as usual during the warm weather, and this was marked by much excitement and a pretty large registered business, though the advance was so rapid as to preclude a number of orders sent in under limits. On the Street the excitement rather increased than diminished on the more active Stocks, and Central sold at 74¾, Galena at 69, Toledo at 24, and Rock Island at 66. A member of the Exchange, operating moderately of late for the *Bear* account, was unable to make good his deliveries, which created an additional demand for the wants of the day from parties who had calculated on receiving stock from him. It has not escaped notice that the Stock Exchange since the crisis of 1857, as it did for six or eight months, or nearly a year, previous to the final break down, has ruled from nine to ten months out of every twelve, in favor of the *Bear* account, made up for the most part, by cliques or combinations inside the Board, who have generally found their profit in selling heavily against any thing like a substantial recovery in prices, to the intimidation, of course, of the regular commission business of the Board, which thus becomes a secondary consideration to the parties engaged in these movements. Their ascendancy, through almost unbroken periods of five or six months at a time, while it has kept down prices, has not always brought substantial profit, owing to the competition among themselves for the moderate or disproportioned amount of certificates on the Street for delivery. And the result of late, until within the fortnight, has been simply to keep the market down to about the prices current before the event of the harvest was made certain, thus preventing a *gradual* improvement, which is now made too *precipitate* for them. We say this in no unkind spirit toward this party, however they may have kept up the delusion that the Country and its Railways, as well as Crops, were never to recover from the paralysis of 1857, thus making the principal and only great Stock Exchange of the country, or "Broker's Market" indefinitely, or until all values were crushed out. But we say it by way of explanation of the present rise, which, without looking back some months, might seem to be as unreasonable as some of the more frequent turns in the opposite direction have assuredly been.

On Saturday last Mr. Charles Moran resigned his entire administration of the New-York and Erie Company, including his seat at the Board of Directors. And the resignation was duly accepted. The state and consideration of the financial affairs of the Company, devolve, for the present, upon the remainder of the old Board, whose term will expire with a new election early in October, to be made at the general annual meeting of the Stockholders. The promised recommendation of the Board to the Stock and Bondholders, reported by a Select Committee, was made up for publication on Saturday, and is here presented to such of our readers as may feel an interest in the subject. As the relative figures of the later mortgage and common debt differ somewhat from the previous schedule of the late President, we presume that all the corrections to which we referred in a foot-note have since been made by including the outstanding rights to one or both the mortgages on final settlement, so that we have a total for these junior mortgages of $4,958,500; making the whole mortgage Debt outstanding $17,958,500.

Whatever may be thought of the practicability of the present recommendation, we certainly think that all the interests concerned in this great property have reason to be pleased that the opportunity is afforded, on the eve of a more active and prosperous time generally for the Railway traffic of the country, that the *real* embarrassments which a new management will have to encounter, and under which it was deemed proper by the old to create a friendly Receivership, are neither so complicated nor overwhelming as the nature of that proceeding would imply. Divested of the claims of the Bondholders themselves, the highest classes of which have already become accustomed to delay or extension in the payment of both principal and interest, and part of which claims is yet to accrue, the case would seem to stand about thus: 1. About three months' net earnings—not so much if the Fall traffic should increase with other lines at and from the West—will be required, and, under the Receivership, promptly paid by order of the Court, for all arrearages for supplies, labor, salaries, repairs, &c. This would bring the business of the Road to the 1st of December. 2. The May coupons on the first mortgage, $105,000, constituting about half the sum of $211,000 in the schedule, must soon be provided for, under the provision of a mortgage within the administration of the Comptroller of the State of New-York, who from any unreasonable delay might feel it his duty to initiate proceedings in foreclosure of the principal. 3. Bills Payable to the amount of $320,000, secured by pledge of five times the sum, in one of the junior mortgages of the Company, not yet exhausted. How these bills are severally or entirely situated is not mentioned, but as the sum total is less than one ₱ cent. of the cost of the property, it would be no compliment to the old Board to October, or the new Board after that time, or to the Receiver, to assume that further sacrifices or imminent danger are to grow out of so inconsiderable a debt.

After the two sums first named, and which the Road itself cannot be made to pay until after 1st December, amounting to $425,000, come the Fall coupons upon the second $140,000, and upon the first again $105,000, raising the whole claim upon the ways and means of the Company, with the aid of the net Winter traffic, free from all arrearages for supplies, labor, &c, to $670,000.

Next to this, we have the arrearages of interest, $106,000 on the junior mortgages, and the Fall coupons upon these and the third mortgage, making all together $564,872. That this sum should not be procrastinated or capitalized, without a corresponding contribution, *in some shape*, from the common Bond and Stockholders, is readily seen. And it is to determine this shape that the whole subject is placed before them. In announcing the Receivership, it will be recollected that it was stated, that if the time for reducing and reorganizing the capital and debt of the Company had come, now is the occasion for going into the work under a friendly Receiver. Plans for such reduction and consolidation appeared to be, at least *semi-officially*, invited. The market-price of the Bonds and Stocks was then less than $20,000,000, confessedly below the productive capability of the property at its lowest point of traffic. It was then suggested to make the basis $25,000,000, provided the later mortgages could be capitalized, to make every interest for the future a productive one without failure or delay; the sum total, including $1,500,000 new consolidated shares at par to be subscribed, part in overdue coupons by the mortgagees, and the balance in cash by the common stock and common bondholders. The justice or expediency of the heavy scaling process was only acknowledged on condition of reducing all mortgage liens to the original $13,000,000.

This plan has not been favored by the Committee of the old Board. They grant 20 ₱ cent., or five shares for one to the common Stockholders, and propose the higher rate of 80 ₱ cent. instead of 50 ₱ cent. to the common Bondholders, with a requisition upon both to subscribe in cash to one-tenth additional consolidated stock; but all behind $17,958,500 mortgage liens instead of $13,000,000.

The question thus raised is not so much the difference between the gross basis of $25,000,000 and $27,611,727, but the weight of mortgage liens left upon the latter, carrying with it the probability of a further considerable delay before any income will accrue, in cash, to the new stock, and the possibility of another Receivership under the junior mortgages, and another scaling process and cash subscription to avert the foreclosure. Both these contingencies, the first being almost inevitable, already rest upon the so-called unsecured interests in the property. They must wait for income until the finances of the Road are disembarked by future net earnings, and they must help to avert foreclosure, if under the new management, these earnings are not likely to come in season to avert such a calamity. Whether this burthen is likely to be made easier by surrendering five old Shares for one new, and five old Bonds for four new shares, and then adding a tenth in cash to their consolidated interest, must be determined by themselves. The alternative would seem to be the same cash contribution in another shape. Such, for example, as their subscription, heretofore voluntarily withheld, until the proposition was suddenly closed against them, to the fourth mortgage, one-half in cash or its equivalent to the immediate wants of the Company, and the other half in common Bonds; the right to further convert an equal amount of the latter into the fifth lien. We do not know that such an alternative will be offered by or permitted to the old Board, or deemed expedient, (possibly it may be found unnecessary,) by the new Board at the conference at the general meeting in October; but we know that the suddenness with which the original programme of the fourth mortgage was closed, without notice against the common Bondholders, was deemed exceedingly inadvisable and arbitrary at the time, and that it induced the prosecution to judgment, in Broome County, of certain claims upon the Sinking Fund issue, to avert which judgment was the immediate pretext for a friendly Receivership.

To the Bond and Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company:

The embarrassments of the Company and the action of its creditors having resulted in the appointment of a Receiver, the directors have lost no time in endeavoring to mature a plan by which the interests of all would be promoted. The most practical means of harmonizing the various interests involved is contained in the following report of their committee. The committee appointed to devise a plan to extricate the New-York and Erie Railroad from its present difficulties, report that the capital stock and indebtedness of the Company are represented as follows:

First mortgage bonds	$3,000,000
Second mortgage bonds	4,000,000
Third mortgage bonds	6,000,000
Fourth mortgage bonds	3,705,000
Fifth mortgage bonds	1,253,500
Total mortgage debt	$17,958,500
Unsecured bonds, and interest due on them	7,825,150
Capital stock	11,000,000
Total	$36,883,650
Bills payable, for the payment of which $1,500,000 fourth mortgage bonds are pledged	$320,000

[The payment of the amount due to employes for past services, and for materials and supplies furnished, is provided for in the order of the Court appointing a Receiver, for which all the earnings up to 1st of December will be required.]

Coupons due on mortgage bonds	211,000
Coupons to fall due:	
Sept. 1, on second mortgage bonds	140,000
Sept. 1, on third mortgage bonds	210,000
Oct. 1, on fourth mortgage bonds	129,675
Nov. 1, on first mortgage bonds	105,000
Dec. 1, on fifth mortgage bonds	43,872
Total	$1,159,547

To pay this sum of $1,159,547, and to reduce the bonded debt and capital stock of the Company, the Committee propose the following plan:

Convert the unsecured bonds and interest $7,825,150 at 80 ₱ cent. into new stock at par	$6,260,120	
Exchange old stock $11,000,000 at 20 ₱ cent. into new stock at par	2,200,000	—$8,460,120
Assess this $8,460,120 of new stock 10 ₱ cent. and give new stock at par		$846,012
Convert two coupons from each of fourth and fifth mortgage Bonds, due half in October and December, and half in April and June next, into stock at par	347,095	— 1,196,107
New Stock		$9,653,227
Bonded debt		17,958,500
Thus reducing the entire debt and capital stock of the Company to		$27,611,727

With the exception of $210,000 due on 1st Sept. for third mortgage interest, for the payment of which a delay of twelve months is asked.

This plan, of course, contemplates that the second mortgage bonds will be extended either by exchange for the remaining bonds of the third series held for that purpose, or by a new sheet of coupons.

Why should this plan, or any similar one, be adopted, will be the question asked by those interested.

To the holders of the bonds secured by mortgage, we may urge the equity of extending to the unsecured creditors and stockholders the benefit of the property pledged to them beyond the amount necessary to secure their debts. They are asked to part with no security; their overdue interest is provided for, and all the guarantee of prompt payment in the future that an improved organization on a reduced capital can give will be secured to them.

Whereas, in all probability, if an attempt be made to cut off by foreclosure entirely the unsecured debt and stock, such an immense interest will oppose every obstacle that legal ingenuity can invent to thwart the foreclosure, and for years to come this property, the value of which depends so much upon skillful management, will be left to the management of the courts and lawyers; and the revenue, if any, will be kept under the control of the court, until the legal rights of all the parties are determined. Five years would, in all probability, be as short a time as so large and intricate a subject could make the circumlocution of our courts, during all of which time the Receiver must operate the road under the orders of some 30 or 40 different judges. That much revenue can be expected from a road thus managed—no matter how good the Receiver—is not to be even hoped for.

To the unsecured creditors and stockholders the inducement is still greater.

Their condition at the end of the protracted litigation above alluded to would probably be a total loss of their interest, with the addition of large expenses, while by paying the small assessment, for which they receive new stock, they at once come into possession of the road and control its management under the new organization.

Taking the gross receipts of the road for the last twelve months, ($4,500,000,) and it is hard to conceive of any casualty that would ever again reduce them so low, the net result shows more than sufficient to pay 7 ₱ cent ₱ annum on over $20,000,000, besides expending during that period $760,000 on the road; and the statement for the last six months shows even a more favorable result.

By this compromise, if promptly carried out, the stock would, in the opinion of the Committee, soon be a dividend-paying investment, and the bonds of the Company at once take a high position in the market among the favorite railroad securities of the country. Respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL MARSH,
DANIEL DREW,
E. J. BROWN,
HERMANN GELPCKE,
E. K. ALBURTIS.

New-York, Aug. 27, 1859.

In submitting the foregoing plan to the creditors and stockholders the Board of Directors are aware of the difficulties of bringing so many interests, represented by so many parties, to concerted action. The peril in which many of the interests are placed by the pending legal proceedings, calls for prompt action. Those who consider their bonds secured by a pledge of the franchises of the company, if left to the conclusion that they must rely upon the prosecution of their legal rights in the Courts, will, of course, suffer no delay in thus enforcing their claims; whereas, by the plan proposed, they will see that their interest will be sooner paid and their rights more certainly protected than by the law's delay and uncertainty. But this must be evidenced by immediate action, and it is to induce such action and to place before those interested a basis of amicable and equitable adjustment that the Directors make the foregoing suggestions, and that they now call on the creditors and stockholders to take prompt measures to protect their several interests, as far as they can be protected by the property and franchises of the company.

In furtherance of this object the Directors have prepared this recommendation in the form of a circular, and directed their Secretary to transmit a copy to the bond and stockholders so far as known, and to furnish copies to all parties calling therefor, and they respectfully solicit that each party interested in the bonds or who approves of the plan here recommended, should signify such approval to the Secretary, No. 45 Wall street with as little delay as possible. By order of the Board. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

The following is the treasure list of the *Moses Taylor*, from Aspinwall:

Am. Ex. Bank	$215,000	F. Nickerson	$12,000
Seth Adams	5,000	R. Patrick	45,000
T. H. & J. S. Bacon	18,000	Wm. Parsons	10,000
Butcher & Bro	20,020	J. T. Parker & Son	6,000
August Belmont	144,000	James Patrick & Co.	53,000
C. W. Crosby	16,800	Ross, Falconer & Co.	26,512
Conroy & O'Connor	7,600	Rion & Bro	10,000
H. Cohn & Co.	20,000	Roberts, Morrison & Co	10,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	83,250	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	35,800
Curtis & Peabody	10,000	Stephens, Tilton & Co	5,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	187,394	Schölle Bros	28,000
De Witt Kittle	23,000	Wm. Seligman & Co.	42,000
De Rham & Co	54,040	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co	79,892
Eppinger & Co	25,000	Turner Bro	2,000
Z. Ernstein & Bros	15,442	A. E. & C. E. Tilton	2,263
Freeman & Co	74,840	Treadwell & Co	20,600
J. Goldsmith & Co	11,200	Taaffe McCahill & Co	42,000
Wm. Hoge & Co	44,000	Weiller Bro	5,702
Howland & Aspinwall	10,605	W. F. Welch & Co	13,491
D. Hamburger	5,500	J. B. Weir	20,626
J. Hecht & Bro	8,103	Wells, Fargo & Co	392,500
J. Heller & Bro	14,030	A. Jacobi & Co	17,600
W. Heller & Co	23,000	Order	13,040
Jennings & Brewster	11,000	Mora Bro. & Navarro	5,890
Janson, Bond & Co	40,060	Joseph F. Joy	7,513
Eugene Kelly & Co	94,000	Victor Fribourg	2,800
A. M. Lawrence	10,000	S. Lansburgh & Bro	530
Metropolitan Bank	65,904	J. J. Fischer & Son	250
R. Meader & O. Adams	15,500	Jas. Alexander	200
Peter Naylor	10,000	W. H. Hussey	200
Neustadter & Bro	30,500		
J. B. Newton & Co	17,610	Total	$2,126,333

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., red. 1875	77 to 80	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., red. 1875	79 to 81	
Do., do., Freeland, red. 1860	87 to 89	
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	36 to 34 dis.	35 dis.
Mich. Cen. 1st mort., 8 ₱ cent., con. 1860	82 to 85	
Do., 1869	82 to 85	84
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82	83 to 85	
Do., $100 shares	40 to 45	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ c. (sinking fund,) 1885	55 to 60	
Do., $100 shares	5 to 10	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	84 to 86	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., con. 1864	92 to 95	
Do. 7 ₱ ct. sink. fund 1876	92 to 94	
Do., $100 shares	68 to 70	
New-York and Erie 3d mort. 7 ₱ cent., 1883	55 to 60	
Do. sinking fund, 1875	15 to 25	
Do., Bonds, con., 1862	15 to 25	
Do., 1871	15 to 25	
Do., $100 shares	5 to 10	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ cent.	90 to 92	90½
Do., 2d mort., 6 ₱ ct. sterl.	94 to 96	
Do., $50 shares	35 to 40	
Philad. & Read. Bonds, 6 ₱ 1st mortgage, 1860	83 to 88	
Do. 2d mortgage, 1870	73 to 78	
Do. $50 shares	20 to 24	

From Satterthwaite's Circular.

We have had a dull market during the past week for American Securities; the business transacted being on a limited scale. United States' 5 per cent., and 6 per cent. Bonds are more offered at some concession in price. The demand for Illinois Shares and Bonds has fallen off; Construction Bonds have declined 1 per cent., and Shares 2 per cent. Consols close 95⅛ to 95¼ for Money and Account 7th September. The critical position of the New-York and Erie Railroad is beginning to excite considerable attention, particularly amongst parties interested as Shareholders, or unsecured Bondholders. Seeing the Company did not pay its First Mortgage Interest punctually, it is scarcely likely to pay the Second and Third Mortgage Coupons falling due 1st September next. Nor is it likely that the holders of these Bonds will consent to allow their Coupons to remain unpaid without taking such legal steps as may secure their being met. The concern most undoubtedly can earn, and most probably has earned the interest at least upon all its mortgage indebtedness, and such earnings we conceive ought to have been appropriated to paying the Mortgage Interest, and not to have been diverted into any other channel whatsoever.

The Mills Plan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article addressed to the creditors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by Mr. Washington Mills, headed the "Erie Troubles Imaginary," and published in the Money Article of Saturday's edition, requires the following correction of a typographical error so as to be fully understood: The Erie Stockholders will realize five hundred thousand dollars, payable in mortgage coupons, by permitting the Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Bondholders to raise the grade of their Bonds, and eight hundred thousand dollars in cash by permitting the unsecured Bondholders to convert their Bonds with coupons past due into a mortgage security, and funding all coupons that would mature on the same from two to four years.

M.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, Aug. 27—6 P. M.

Flour firm but less active; sales 1,000 bbls. at $3 25 for old Spring State; $4 25@$4 37½ for new Spring extra Illinois; $4 50 for extra Wisconsin; $4 75@$4 87½ for extra Michigan and Indiana; $5@$5 50 for double extra do. and Ohio. Canadian steady; sales 100 bbls fair extra at $5. Wheat, on the spot, in fair demand and steady; to arrive, dull and heavy; sales 11,000 bushels new Chicago Spring, to arrive, at 83c.; 8,300 bushels red Ohio at $1 05@$1 06; 3000 bushels white Indiana at $1 15. Corn dull and no sales. Oats steady. Barley quiet. Rye steady; sales 4,000 bushels at 65c. *Lake Imports*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 26,000 bushels Wheat; 180,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—22,000 bushels Wheat; 6,000 bushels Corn; 5,000 bushels Oats.

Oswego, Saturday, Aug. 27—6 P. M.

Flour in moderate demand, chiefly for the interior trade; sales 1,060 bbls. at $4 50 from new Spring Wheat; $5 from Red Western; $5 50 from White do., including choice double extra at $6 50. Wheat firm but quiet. Corn held at 71c.@72c., with buyers at 70c.; sales of 9,000 bushels Illinois at 70½c. Oats scarce and nominal. Freights unchanged. No receipts of Flour or Grain by Lake. *Canal Exports*—6,700 bushels Wheat; 12,700 bushels Corn.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Aug. 27.

Flour quiet, at $4 65@$4 75. Wheat—Sales large, but prices unchanged. Whisky heavy, at 24½c. Provisions—There is more disposition on the part of holders to yield to the limits of buyers, but few transactions are reported.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Aug. 27.

Flour quiet; superfine $5 @ $5 25. Wheat quiet; sales 3,000 bushels; red $1 18 @ $1 20; white $1 28 @ $1 30. Corn firm; sales 3,000 bushels; yellow 82c. Oats steady at 35c. for Southern. Whisky scarce and firm, and selling at 27c. @ 27½c.

Baltimore, Saturday, Aug. 27.

Flour firm. Wheat active and improving; sales 12,000 bushels, at $1 20 @ $1 40 for white; and $1 10 @ $1 15 for red. Corn firm; yellow 84c. @ 85c.; white 80c. @ 82c. Whisky dull.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of ladies' long braids. Fronts, half wigs, &c., on hand, for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Tubular Ties 50 Cents; Silk Ties 37 to 75 cents, at Nos. 87 and 89 William street, one door north of Maiden Lane. GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

Malicious Falsehood!!
We have been informed that there are many persons engaged in manufacturing an imitation of our Sewing Machines, and selling them at a very low price, calculated to deceive persons who are not familiar with our machines.
We have been aware of this for some time, and have forborne doing anything, but this evil has grown to such an extent that we find it necessary to put an end to these piratical fellows, who by the course they are pursuing, are deceiving the poor and unwary into buying worthless machines.
The guarantee given by these pirates to those who buy from them, is utterly false, as they will find in a short time we shall demand damages, and if not settled at once we shall take the machines away from them.
We hereby give this timely notice, that from this date, we warn all who are manufacturing and selling these swindling impositions, as well as those who have bought or shall purchase them, that we shall forthwith commence a suit against, and prosecute them to the utmost extent of the law. I. M. SINGER & CO.
New-York, Aug. 29, 1859.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market.
They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $75 are just what is needed in every family.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines.
REDUCED IN PRICE. BUT NOT IN SIZE.
Now Selling for $50. $50. Office No. 489 Broadway.
N. B.—Parties wishing to purchase, and not having the "full amount," arrangements will be made by applying at the office.

Grover & Baker's
New Cloak Maker and Quilter.
None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No. 501 Broadway. Price $65.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
Useful in Every House.
For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Pure Cognac Brandies, Vintages of 1857 and 1858, imported in octaves expressly for private use. These are casks of about 20 gallons in quantity, costing only $56 to $60 each. The Brandy is of the very first quality, and will improve wonderfully by age.
F. S. COZZENS, Importer.
No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 23 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
Sure to exterminate
BUGS, ROACHES, ANTS, MOTH, FLEAS, RATS, &c.
For sale by the Inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, No. 612 Broadway. A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., and all druggists.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Young Men should learn for what trade, occupation or profession they are best adapted before wasting time in trying a wrong one. A correct Phrenological examination by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will direct you to the right vocation.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—Price Reduced to $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Mumm's Champagnes.—Just arrived, an invoice of these first class Wines—Imperial, Verzenay, Cabinet, &c. F. S. COZZENS, Importer.
No. 73 Warren-st., New York.

Longworth's Ohio Wines, Sparkling and Still Catawba and Isabella. For sale by
F. S. COZZENS, Sole Agent.
No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

MARRIED

McGrath—Penrice.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 27, by the Rev. James Millett, Caldwell McGrath, Esq., and Miss Alice E. Penrice, all of Greenville, Miss.

☞ Louisville, Vicksburgh and New-Orleans papers please copy.

DIED.

Maddock.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 27, Mary, wife of W. B. Maddock, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 92 East 51st st., between 4th and Lexington avs., at 2 o'clock on Monday, Aug. 29.

Seekman.—In this City on Saturday, Aug. 25, at his late residence, No. 58 Stanton-st., Gerard J. Beekman, aged 67 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Aug. 29 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Baptist Church, No. 36 Stanton-st.

Lane.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 27, suddenly, Davis B. Lane, aged 21 years and 8 months.

His funeral will take place on Monday, Aug. 29, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, Stephen Lane, Sr., No. 11 Ludlow st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Cook.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 28, after a lingering illness, James K. Cook, Esq., aged 73 years, 9 months and 3 days.

The funeral service will take place this day, (Monday,) Aug. 29, at ½ o'clock P. M., by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, at Calvary Church, from whence his remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Sheriden.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 27, Mrs. Ellen Frances, wife of Thomas F. Sheriden, in the 29th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, corner of 34th st. and 7th av. The relatives and friends of her family are respectfully requested to attend.

Heckert.—In Fairmount, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 27, Charles Heckert, aged 58 years, 7 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family and Hinman Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, H. Clay Lanins, No. 142 Suffolk-st., N. Y., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Kelso.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 28, Herbert, infant son of John H. and Georgia E. Kelso.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Clermont av., third house south of Green av.

Tilt.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 27, Benjamin F. Tilt.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, B. B. Tilt, No. 19 Green av.

Philpitt.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 28, after several weeks of severe suffering, William H. Philpitt, aged 52 years, 6 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 277 Adelphi st., Brooklyn.

Opdyke.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 27, Wm. Richmond, infant son of John P. and Amanda Opdyke.

Le Brun.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, Aug. 26, Eliza C. Le Brun, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her uncle Frederick H. Way, deceased, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 167 3d st., Williamsburgh, without further invitation.

Cruger.—At Boscobel, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 26, Susan Ellinor, daughter of John P. and Eliza L. C. Cruger, aged 2½ years.

Bell.—At Summit, N. J., on Sunday morning, Aug. 28, Charles B., infant son of Wm. H. and Charlotte T. Bell.

Funeral this day, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Bergen, N. J., for interment.

BUILDING HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SUITABLE FOR FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS.
Silver-plated Butts for parlor doors.
Silver plated Knobs of extra quality.
Silver-plated Bell Pulls, name and number.
Plates of every design and finish.
Safety Bolts for front and basement doors, plated and in brass.
General Agents for Gautier & Co.'s celebrated Stove Polish, the best article in market.
An assortment of best quality Steel Wire of all sizes, just received.
Bochs' Porcelain Goods, &c., &c.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st.,
corner Dutch.

SCOTCH WATER-STONE
For
MARBLE FINISHERS
And
SILVERSMITHS.
Imported and for sale by
PATERSON BROTHERS,
Hardware Dealers.
No. 27 Park row.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—The great sanative of the age. Bathing water in large bottles concentrated, one of which is sufficient for a bath. Price $8 per dozen. Natural water $3 per dozen.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 461, Aug. 27, 1859.
32, 57, 29, 2, 27, 11, 31, 35, 39, 61, 66, 68.
Class No. 461, Aug. 27, 1859.
36, 18, 20, 57, 62, 67, 76, 24, 51, 52, 43, 66, 8, 39.
GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 459, Aug. 27, 1859.
49, 54, 21, 66, 4, 23, 58, 19, 69, 9, 10, 39, 60, 3.
Class No. 460, Extra, Aug. 27, 1859.
42, 43, 31, 11, 22, 49, 1, 66, 7, 64, 69, 75.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
The following testimonial from a well-known gentleman of this City, will prove, in part, what a remedy this is for the disorganization of the stomach. It is only one of many which have been received by the proprietors, but they choose this, as the writer is so well known to the New York public. By reference to other advertisements, it will be seen the Bitters are for sale everywhere. Principal Dépôt Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York. Sold and manufactured by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.
New-York, Aug. 21, 1859.
Dr. Bostetter, Pittsburgh, Penn.:
For some years past I have been afflicted with indigestion and dyspepsia, occasionally attended with obstinate attacks of diarrhœa. Being a medical man myself, I seldom take any medicine, but knowing that the peculiar condition of my system required both a tonic and stimulant, I determined to try the effect of a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I was the more readily induced to make the experiment, in consequence of the recent and present excitement in relation to the deleterious effects of a free use of the "Croton Water," since it has exhibited unmistakeable evidences of being largely impregnated with vegetable and animal matter in an active state of decomposition.
I have used three bottles within the last three weeks. Before commencing to take the Bitters I had not had a natural healthy action of my stomach and bowels for three months, and during that time I had lost fifteen pounds of flesh. In two weeks I have gained five pounds in weight, have had a ravenous appetite, perfect digestion and no symptoms of dyspepsia or diarrhœa. But why call your incomparable preparation Bitters? I find it a delightful purgent, aromatic to the taste, and the tangible effects upon the system are a delightful warmth to the stomach and an exhilarating glow over the whole surface of the body, exciting copious perspiration without stimulating the brain or accelerating the nervous system so as to leave any feelings of lassitude or relaxation. This is my experience in the use of this advisable preparation. Let others try it. Yours truly,
G. W. WESTBROOK, No. 77 West 15th-st.

THE LEDGER WILL BE READY
AT ONE O'CLOCK TO-DAY,
WITH MORE OF
MRS SOUTHWORTH'S NEW STORY.
STORY BY MARY W. STANLEY GIBSON.
POEM BY ALICE CAREY.
WIT AND WISDOM, BY GEO. D. PRENTICE.
CHESS, BY PAUL MORPHY.
ABOUT HORSES, BY ——
MOUNT VERNON PAPERS, BY MR. EVERETT.
OCCURRING THOUGHTS, BY A MAN WITH EYES.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
ROSS & TOUSEY, GENERAL AGENTS.

A DELICIOUS STOMACH TONIC AND ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
FOR THE NERVOUS, WEAK, AND FOR DIARRHŒA, dysentery, and diseases of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, urinary organs. Pure juice of the grape, containing less than eight per cent. of alcohol, medicinated with Peruvian bark, rhubarb juniper, &c., and conscientiously offered to the suffering.
FARQUAR'S CALIFORNIA WINE OR BRANDY.
As a general beverage it is fine. Quart bottles $1, at No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 861 Broadway, No. 189 Bowery, and Hayes', Brooklyn. Dépôt, No. 6 Varick-st.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM.
NO. 308 BROADWAY.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AT WHOLESALE.
E. ANTHONY.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness; have been in use over seventeen years, and have never failed to preserve their contents.
Stearns & Marvin { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 87 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED
SEWING MACHINES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
FAMILY MACHINES, $50; $58.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Co., No. 434 Broadway.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.—PAINT, Grease spots, &c. removed instantly. Gloves Silks, Ribbons, &c. cleaned equal to new without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle.
HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

LYON'S
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
Parties troubled with Roaches, Moths, Bed-bugs, and other insects, are requested to leave their address at our store. We will clean houses, ships, public buildings, &c., with this Powder, and warrant the work. It is also sold by all respectable Grocers and Druggists, at the old Dépôt, No. 424 Broadway, and by Mr. Leavenworth, Brooklyn. The immense success of LYON'S Powder has given rise to a host of worthless imitations under different startling names. This Powder has been tested in New-York for thirteen years. To prevent further fraud it is now changed to glass cannisters, with our initials (B. & P.) blown in. Be particular what you inquire for. LYON'S Magnetic Pills are sure death to Rats and Mice.
BARNES & PARK successors to E. LYON, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 88 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 733 Houston-st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Sellew, Jersey City; U. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, And all Druggists. General Agents.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
For the cure of Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Old Sores, Pain in the limbs, back, and chest, is DR. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. If it ever fails the money will be returned. When used according to the directions, if there is any deception in this wonderful remedy, no pay is required. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt st.

BABBITT METAL! BABBITT METAL!!
A constant supply of Babbitt Metal, or Box Metal. Railroad Companies, wheelwrights and machinists supplied at the lowest rates by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip.

EVERT D. LONG,
BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER.
Having resumed business, will be happy to see his old friends and customers at his new location, No. 28 Ann-st., second story.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT.
50,000 Engravings, ancient and modern, large and small, suitable for the parlor, portfolio or scrap-book, for sale cheap. Also, Morgan's Masonry.
JOHN PYNE, No. 109 Nassau-st.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—The greatest preventive to all diseases that arise from organic affection, is the renowned VANDERVEER'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, which is imported into this country direct from the distillery of the inventor in Holland. It is at the same time a pleasant and wholesome beverage, and infallibly prevents as well as cures all affections of the *Urinary and Digestive Organs*. It is also especially adapted to the Debility and Nervous prostration incidental to the weaker sex, being *Pure, Mild, Tonic*, and *Restorative*, and the best *Stomachic* in the world. JOHN MILLS & CO., No. 14 Broadway, New-York, Sole Agents, &c., for the United States.

SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER OR governess, by a young lady, in a respectable Southern family, or small Southern school. The advertiser is inclined to reside South, and is competent to teach English, French, music and drawing. Can produce good references. Persons requiring her services will please address by post, stating number of children, salary, and other necessary information, C. E. W., care of Pratt & Co., Buffalo, New-York.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS is especially adapted to persons of sedentary habits. This class of our citizens will find these Bitters precisely the article they require. It is potent as a tonic, and quite palatable to the taste, and acts upon the enfeebled faculties of the system with a revivifying effect. Sold by all druggists. Principal dépôt, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row New-York.

NOTICE.—PERSONS DESIRING ROOMS FOR the season at Fifth Avenue Hotel, will please apply at the office, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. daily.
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL
for
YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th st; opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education.

Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.

The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent, if desired.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept 15.
Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD B. BRADBURY, A. M., }

This first class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with ample facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL
SCHOOL,
No. 75 Henry-st, New-York,
Will reopen Sept. 5.
SOLOMON JANNER, A. M., Principal.

McELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-YORK.—The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 15th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL D.

In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and NAIRNE, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.

Terms of admission to all the lectures $75 for the year.

Four yearly prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College:

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS', No. 353 Broadway.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER school to No. 119 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th avs., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S Bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

MRS. BOND WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School, No. 180 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sept. 5. Private instruction after school. A vacancy for music pupils, with privilege of practice.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d st., near 6th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 31 East [illegible]-st., between Broadway and 4th av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST. MURRAY HILL.

This institution commenced in 184[illegible], has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and works of art, involved an investment of not less than Eighty Thousand Dollars.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots) on the Fifth av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an advanced course in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision and to a great extent conducted by the same teachers, so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same and the Seniors at commencement will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union Square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,

Now in its fortieth year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 5, with every advantage for the education of youth both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of twelve experienced Teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to visit the Institution. They will be furnished with circulars, containing the names of numerous references, and full particulars as to terms, discipline, mode of instruction, &c.
G. P. QUAKENBOS, Rector.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL
SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD F. JENKS, Principal.

This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 101 West 36th st, New-York.
Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SPANISH INSTITUTE—No. 120 West 44th-st.—The Fall Term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Pupils received at any time. A thorough knowledge of the above-mentioned languages is acquired in a very short time by constant practice with the family and the teachers of languages, who all reside in the Institute, and require the pupils to converse in the language they are learning. Circulars and any further information required may be had at the Institute.
C. ASTEAGA, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, NEAR BELLEVILLE, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.—Branches taught comprise the usual English studies, classics, French and German languages; also, when desired, theoretic and practical agriculture. Number of pupils limited to six, to each of whom is given the supervision of private tutorship. Circulars and full information obtained of Smith, Woodman & Co., No. 346 Broadway (Appleton Buildings,) or by addressing
HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM.—The Metropolitan, Nos. 93 and 95 6th av., near 8th-st., a boarding and day school for males and females, commences its eighteenth year on MONDAY, the 5th of September. An able corps of teachers in the Scholastic Department. Classes in Gymnastics every night, under the well-known Gymnasts, Messrs. KLINE & STEINMITZ. Ladies' classes under the personal direction of Mr. SEDGWICK.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French boarding and day school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton place, reopens Sept. 5. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The scholars of the classical department have been admitted with distinction to Columbia College. The junior department is under the maternal care of Mrs. Lespinasse.

BOYS DESIGNED FOR BUSINESS CAN learn more of business writing, arithmetic and book-keeping in one month at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, than in a year at ordinary schools. Terms only $15 for private desks secured before September 1. Apply this day or evening for vacant desks.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition full English course, including vocal music, per quarter from $8 to $11. Painting in oil or water colors, $5, drawing $2, Latin $3, French $5.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, become quick in figures, rapid business penmen, and good book-keepers. Boys thus qualified can always obtain good situations in stores, offices or banks. Two $15 desks vacant.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS
WILL RE-OPEN THEIR
French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept 19.

MISS SCHENBERG'S FRENCH, GERMAN, and English Boarding and Day School, for a limited number of pupils will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No 26 East 20th st, between Broadway and 4th-av.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

MISS FORBES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the public and the parents of her pupils that her school, at No. 22 North Moore st, will be reopened September 9. Circulars with terms may be obtained at her residence, No. 22 North Moore-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENTERING its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 14.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This Institute will be open on the 1st of September. Terms are moderate. For circulars, address the principal. R. LOCKWOOD.

CUMING'S SCHOOL FOR INSTRUCTION in drawing and painting. No. 58 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway, will be open for the season on Thursday, the 1st of September.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 42 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES LEE & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th av., will re-open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS.—A perfect substitute for apparatus. The charts contain 300 diagrams, adapted to any text-book of natural Philosophy. Price, with key, $6, $10 and $12 per set of 10 large charts. Sold by all booksellers in the country. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Publishers, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SELECT FIRST-class female boarding school. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 31, Brooklyn, Connecticut.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

HOTELS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., only one hour from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure spring water and baths. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st., 8½, 11½, 5¾, 5:10, 6:40 P.M.
CH. STRINGER, Proprietor.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE.
For sale, a second hand steam engine, twenty-horse power, in complete order. Inquire of
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New York.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TO CONSUMERS OF ALE.—CONSUMERS of ale can be supplied with the best productions of England, Scotland and of this country by the 5 or 10 gallon keg, or in bottles.
At the wine and ale vaults of
G. E. MENDUM,
Corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as a companion, or governess to small children; would accept a position as teacher of music in a seminary; no objection to leaving the City. Call on or address M. M. H., No. 51 2d st.

TEACHERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Apply personally. A gentleman and wife to teach English classics, and ornamentals, to go to Mississippi; salary $1,600 and house rent. Also, two superior professors of music for Tennessee and Mississippi; salary $1,000. Two ladies to teach music and French, for Arkansas and Louisiana; salaries $700 and $800. A lady to act as preceptress, to teach English, French and Latin; salary $600. A gent to teach English classics and gymnastics; salary $1,000. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway. "Amer. School Inst."

A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN LADY, SIX years in this country, and well experienced in teaching and educating children, desires a situation as governess in a family or mentor of young ladies, she is competent to teach German, French and music, besides all other branches of general education, and speaks the English language. No objection to go South or to travel to Europe. Best of City references can be given on inquiring at No 117 Schermerhorn st, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE ornamental department in a large Female College in Georgia; one competent to teach drawing and painting, the different branches of needlework, and capable of assisting in the music department, can hear of a lucrative situation by addressing, for four days G. H. B., care Berringer & Brother, No. 82 Warren-st., New-York. The most unexceptionable references required.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE in teaching, and who has an entire command of the French language, acquired during a long residence in France, is desirous of making an engagement as governess in a gentleman's family; she undertakes to finish her pupils, without the aid of masters, in every branch both of a polite and useful education. A liberal salary expected. Address A. B., No. 649 Broadway.

WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER, IN A PRIVATE family in the country, fully competent to instruct in all branches necessary to a good English education, together with a thorough knowledge of music and French. Must engage for one year; salary moderate. Inquire at No. 132 Monroe-st., from 3 to 5 P. M., for two days.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN, graduate of a German university, successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches etc., and a thorough disciplinarian, desires an engagement as principal or tutor; most excellent testimonials and references; willing to go South or travel. Address MENTOR, Box No. 143 Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY OF LONG PRACTICE and familiarity with classical music, desires a situation as teacher of the piano in or near New-York. She can teach singing if necessary. Address, with terms, BROOKLYN, Box No. 169 Times Office. References exchanged.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, THOROUGHLY competent to prepare pupils for business, or an advanced standing in College, desires an engagement as Principal or Assistant in a Seminary, or as Tutor in a private family. Address TEACHER, Box 169, Times Office, New-York.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD A GOOD MUSICAL education wishes to make an engagement either permanent, in a school, or for some hours each day; if required would teach the rudiments of drawing or assist in English Grammar. Address M., Box 105 Times Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher of the English branches, French, German, Italian, music and drawing, desires an eligible situation. Address A. B., Box No. 137 Times Office.

TO TEACHERS.—A LADY WISHES TO ENGAGE an assistant teacher for the first department in her school, South Brooklyn. Apply at No. 214 Henry-st., between Congress and Amity sts.

A TEACHER DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as Principal or Assistant in a High School or Academy. Has the best of reference; no objection to go south or west. Address G., Box No. 620 Bridgeport, Conn.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED—FROM ABOUT SEPT 15, 1859, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; parlor and two bedrooms on second floor; bath, gas, &c.; rooms nicely furnished; would like to make a permanent arrangement for at least one year; location between 14th and 34th sts. and 3d and 6th avs; references exchanged. Address X. X. X., Box No. 138 Times Office.

FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, DESIRING elegant accommodations, will be received in the home of a strictly private family, in one of the pleasantest locations in this City—Murray Hill, opposite the open ground of the Blind Asylum, No. 14 Boorman-place. Dinner at 5, supper at 9 P. M.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS on the second story to let, to one or two single gentlemen, in a private family, with partial board; gas and bath on the floor. References exchanged, at No. 66 Amity st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlor and bedrooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table if required. Apply at 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, for a gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms and board for gentlemen. Modern brown stone house, No. 81 Sands-st., near the Ferries, elevated location, baths, Ridgewood water, and gas; rooms well warmed in Winter; a good table, family small no children, terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 21st-st., near 6th-av., would let, with full or partial board, to a gentleman and wife, a large well-furnished room on second floor; house is modern and has gas, hot and cold water, &c. throughout; terms from $14 to $16 per week; reference exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 150 Times Office.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam, private table, can be had permanently in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family or for three or four gentlemen.

A PHYSICIAN DESIRES TO ENGAGE rooms suitable for an office, and apartments, with board for himself and wife from the 15th of October. A private family preferred. Location near the 5th-av. Hotel. Address GALEN, Union-square Post-office, stating terms. References required.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs., handsomely furnished rooms to let with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or parties of single gentlemen. Location, one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with newly-furnished rooms and board at the above desirable location; the rooms now vacant front on the square, and have every convenience, such as clothes-closets, water, &c., in the rooms. Early application will secure a choice of rooms.

BED-ROOM, NEATLY FURNISHED, TO let, without board, to a respectable single man of quiet habits. Rent $1 per week; private family; location east of Bowery, and near Grand-st.; 15 minutes' walk from City Hall. Address REPOSE, Box No. 161, Times Office.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or accommodation for a family without children. Apply at No. 106 2d-av. Convenient to stages. References required.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, on second floor, with board, in a small private family; also, rooms on the third floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

A FRONT PARLOR AND BED-ROOM on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements; references exchanged; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FRONT room, with a bedroom adjoining, either furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 29 East Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO,
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.

100 lbs. of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 185 lbs. of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$50 00
Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime	3 20	40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime	2 80	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.
Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.
Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES.
Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER OR SEPARATE, for two really competent servants, one as good thorough cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter; are servants of the most respectable appearance; understand their business well, and furnish unexceptionable Brooklyn references; also, situations wanted for a large number of other superior servants, cooks, nurses and waiters, accustomed to serve in the first families in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 10 Hillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, to wait on a lady and sew, or as housekeeper will be found a useful, careful and trustworthy person. Wishes a home where she may be kindly treated; is willing to assist in any kind of light work occasionally. Has good City references. No objection to the country for a few months. Address E. C., or call at the Bookstore, No 459 Hudson st, for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting or as seamstress or nurse, or to do general housework; understands each capacity, as references can certify; no objections to country; a home in preference to good wages. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AND healthy young woman, a situation as wet nurse in a private family; has a full breast of milk, her child only four weeks old; best of references given, no objections to the country; any person requiring the above would do well to call immediately at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and nurse, or as regular seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; wages $8, also, by a girl, a situation as waitress and parlor maid; takes charge of the silver; wages $7; good reference given. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework by a very efficient servant highly recommended; can do good, plain cooking, and is an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to go up town in New-York or Yorkville. Apply at 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as general houseworker, can bake, cook, wash and iron well; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Apply at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; also, by a colored woman, a situation as cook or laundress. Good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would wish to engage with a family intending to Winter in New-Orleans. Can be seen or addressed at No. 112 Charlton-st., corner of Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and to mind one child, or to do light chamberwork. City references. Call or address M. K., No. 18 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH English, Irish and every other kind of servants, both male and female, together with English, French and German first-class cooks, may be obtained at the offices No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND agriculturist, by a middle aged single man; lived with the first families in Europe; ten years in America; understands hot and cold graperies, propagation of the vine, all kinds of plants, flowers and shrubs, on the most approved system; the laying out of new grounds, &c; has a relative that could take charge of cows, dairy and poultry, &c; the best City reference. Address K., at Mr. Martin's, No. 73 Catharine-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, general and confidential, or shipping and receiving clerk, superintendent of a manufacturing establishment, or traveling agent, by a middle-aged man, who is thoroughly conversant with book keeping both by single and double entry, and with business transactions generally, having had upwards of fifteen years' practical experience. Unexceptionable reference from his last and present employers will be given. Address J. H. Z., No. 205 Pearl st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN (AMERICAN) wishes some active, respectable employment; is steady, intelligent, and rapid and correct at writing and figures, and is readily initiated into any new business; he is accustomed to both City and country, and has no objection to the latter. Address E., care of Mr. Holmes, No. 21 Suffolk-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND HIS wife a situation in City or country; the man is an excellent gardener, a good hand over horses and steady driver; the woman is a first-class domestic in any capacity, an excellent cook, washer and ironer. Parties requiring such help will be pleased by calling at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; has long experience in the old country and this; has the best of City reference, and is not afraid of work; is a most competent groom and steady driver. Address E. M., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom and plain gardener, by a single young man, who for honesty, sobriety, and capability, can produce the very best recommendations; has no objections to any part of the country. Address C. B., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly; has lived three years and eight months in his last place; can give good recommendation; has no objection to hard work country preferred. Address D. S., Box No. 162 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE (ENGLISH Protestants) situations in the country, the man is a thorough farmer and gardener; is a good driver, and understands the care of horses; the wife is a splendid dairy maid, a good cook, washer and ironer; will make themselves useful. Apply at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best recommendations as to character and capability from gentlemen with whom he has lived. Call at or address a line to R. COMMELL, Saddlery warehouse, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION with some practical farmer, where he can learn farming; would be willing to go for board and clothes; can give references of first class. Address F. R. E., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN young man, as clerk in a grocery or coal office, understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful in any capacity. Is highly recommended. Call at or address to No 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK, OR GENERAL assistant in any respectable capacity, by a handy and reliable young man of mechanical taste, and disposed to make himself useful. Address P., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, farming also; has 12 years' experience about New York, and 8 years' reference from his last place. Address S. B., Box No. 207 Times Office.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT.—A YOUNG MAN desirous of spending his evenings to advantage, would be glad to meet with anything in the shape of copying or book-keeping. Address R. T., No. 247 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN a retail grocery; has a thorough knowledge of the business and can produce the best of references. Address CLERK, Box No. 188 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; has satisfactory references. Address J. B., Box No 204 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING a situation as gardener for a man whom he can recommend as capable and industrious, and understands his business in every department.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND hostler by a respectable Protestant German: understands his business well, and has excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 118 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a surveying party bound South. Address T. P. S., station D., New York Post-office.

SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.—WANTED, a situation by a young (married) man, in the above business; can influence considerable trade. Salary not so much an object as a good steady situation. Reference Moorey, Manly & Co., No. 9 Murray-st.; or Jas. H. Conner, No. 115 Franklin st. Address THOMAS BYRNES, Box No. 195 Times Office.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.—AN EDUCATED gentleman, in good health, of a companionable disposition, has traveled in Europe and America, is fond of rural life, and has a fair knowledge of farming, would like to find a situation where he could act as overseer on a farm, and instruct the family, say 3 or 4 hours daily. No objection to any part of the United States or Canada. Salary no particular object. Address, for 1 week, G. W., Herald Office, New-York.

TO HARDWARE HOUSES.—WANTED, A situation for a young man of 18, in a first class hardware house; has had four years' experience in a New-England city, and can come well recommended. Apply personally or by letter, to A. P. BALDWIN, No. 72 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Want a few experienced Retail Silk Salesmen.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER to go to Georgia. To one fully competent a permanent situation will be guaranteed. Unexceptionable references required. Address with references, until Wednesday 6 o'clock P. M., G H B, care Berringer & Brother, No. 82 Warren-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD BAKER, TO TAKE CHARGE of the bakery attached to the Cadet's Mess at the United States Military Academy. The place will be open on the 1st of September next for a good, honest, practical baker. For further information, call at No. 207 Spring-st., New-York, or upon the subscriber,
J. BRATT, Purveyor, West Point, N. Y.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL, TO COOK, wash and iron in a private family. Also, a chambermaid and waitress. None need apply without good recommendations from their last place. Apply at No. 142 Madison-st., from 9 to 3 P. M.

WANTED—SIX EXPERIENCED SILK SALESMEN; none others need apply, at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S, corner Canal and Mercer-st., between 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M., "only."

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, WITH City reference, a tidy girl, who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 234 West 15th-st., this morning from 10 to 11 o'clock.

WELL-RECOMMENDED SERVANTS OUT of employ can be provided with good situations, such as they are capable of filling, both in private families and hotels. A large number, such as cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, girls for general housework, and girls in all other capacities wanted immediately. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 140 Grand-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH STEADY POWER, 3 floors 50x73 feet, in the building now being erected on southwest corner of Elm and Pearl sts. Possession will be given about the middle of September. These rooms each have twenty-five large windows, and will be as light as any rooms in the City built for manufacturing purposes. They are well adapted for printing offices, as they have a large fire proof vault for plates. They are heated by steam; also, have two steam hoist-ways. For terms and particulars inquire of A. CAMPBELL, rear of No. 43 Centre-st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 528 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—A ONE STORY STONE building at Hunter's point, L. I., with about 30 lots adjoining; on one of which is a small cottage and stable. The building is 50x100 feet and has in it a steam engine of 60 horse power. The property has 100 feet front on the East River, and is well calculated for manufacturing purposes. Apply to HOWES & CO, No. 84 Beaver-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH BASEMENT 24th st., all in complete order and central location, $800; three story, 30th st., well located, $550; three-story high basement, 38th-st., $550; three-story high basement, 33d-st., $600; half a house 24th st., $250; half a house, 44th-st., $250; floors, &c., at No. 375 9th av.
J. E. HATCH.

HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, LOT 30 feet wide, large yard, in a good neighborhood, No. 9 Charlton-st.; rooms large and airy, tea rooms attached. Rent $800 per annum. Carpets, shades, &c. will be sold, or house rented with furniture. One room and bedroom will be taken with board, if desirable. Apply to FREDERICK WOHLTMAN, No. 554 Broadway.

TO LET—TILL MAY 1, 1860, ON BROOKLYN Heights, only two minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry, a snug, genteelly-furnished house, having gas, Ridgewood water hot and cold; bath room, water-closets, furnace, &c., has been newly painted and papered throughout, and is in complete order. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS BASEMENT CORNER of Chatham-square and Mott-st., having fine entrances on both Chatham and Mott sts; a very desirable location for a fancy basket establishment or trunk store and manufactory. To a desirable tenant the rent will be low. Apply to WM B. FOSTER, in the hat store, or to JACOB HALSTED, No. 192 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE third floor of stone front house No. 256 9th-av.; rent $16 per month; also a three-story high stoop house No. 324 West 48th-st.; rent $50 per month; also the second and third floors of new house No. 201 West 50th-st., near 8th-av. Apply at No. 201 West 50th-st.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF 3 TO 5 YEARS—A new 4-story, high stoop, brown stone front house, with all the modern improvements, in 28th st., between 5th and Madison avs. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No 15 East 27th st.

TO TEACHERS.—TWO LARGE PARLORS ON the first floor to be let for a select school, where a school has been kept for the last two years; neighborhood excellent. Apply No. 60 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th av.

TO LET—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, suitable for doctor, dentist or any light business, in the house No. 491 Broadway, one door above Broome-st., west side. Rent low.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SECOND, THIRD and fourth stories of the house No. 22 Ann-st., (opposite Theatre-alley) in this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE SMALL STORE. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire at No. 148 Chambers-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BAY LAWN VILLA.
(Adjoining the dwelling of the subscriber.)
COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR THE CITY TO LET OR LEASE FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, PROX.

A convenient, good-sized, modern-built, two story and attic, and high basement dwelling, in complete order. The parlors, which extend the depth of the house, have on them fine velvet tapestry carpets, and the halls and rooms oil-cloths and carpets, all of which will be rented with the house and such number of acres of land as may be required. The grounds are ornamented with the choicest shrubs and evergreens. The garden embraces fine varieties of fruits, flowers, and vegetables. The lawn extends to the Sound. There is a new wharf, and advantages for bathing fishing boating, yachting, &c. Upon the premises are commodious stables, carriage house, &c. The location is elegant, and about an equal distance with Wall st from the Central Park. It is situated in the Domain of 300 acres bounded by the northwestern shore of Long Island Sound, in Westchester County, opposite Riker's Island, (between which and this property is the main ship channel,) and extends back to the roads leading from Harlem and Mott Haven, and includes the range of the first *Heights* above Hurlgate.

This tract has been consolidated by the subscriber as a permanent investment, and occupants will thus be protected in a continuous good neighborhood. It adjoins the residences of George S. Fox, Edward G. Faile, Chas. Denison, and Philip Dater, Esqrs., and the dwellings of other well known merchants are in the neighborhood. This Domain is believed to possess as many advantages and attractions for gentlemen's suburban residences as any section in the vicinity of New-York. It has abundant springs of the purest water, is a most healthful location, and has been occupied by families and their descendants for over one hundred years. It contains places of beauty as retired as can be found within much greater distances of the City. The sites are commanding, and afford views of the most charming landscape, and of the Sound for many miles, including its width to Flushing Bay, with the constantly passing fleets of vessels and steamers to and from Hurlgate and the City.

The entire Domain is now in the highest state of improvement and cultivation. The labor of a large number of workmen, together with teams of mules, oxen and horses, (including many of *those forty*,) has been steadily employed for the last three years in grading and making new roads and drives, and plantations, which are all open to the free use of the occupants.

Access can be had to Harlem River, within two miles of this property by steamboat, steam and horse cars, and other conveyances, at all times of the day and night; it is less than an hour's drive from the City.

For terms address at No. 13 Beekman st.,
BENJ MORRIS WHITLOCK.

P. S.—An elegant lawn on Hunt's Point, of 12 acres, running along the Long Island Sound, to lease for a term of years, very suitable for a hotel of Summer resort, or dwellings.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about 80 acres of fine land, very pleasantly situated, commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; house 45 feet square, in fine order; farm-house and all other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds. Very easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or steamboats, being only 20 miles from City Hall. For further particulars, address Box 655 Post office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the dépôt; land from two to thirty acres; good house, abundant out buildings, choice fruit, and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE—a new and substantial mansion and outbuildings, having every convenience and in perfect order. The view is very extensive and beautiful. Price $30,000. Apply to C H BUCKMASTER, No 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLNER, adjoining the premises.

FARMS.

ESTATE FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE late John R. Myers, situate in Dutchess County, three-quarters of a mile from the Hudson River and Railroad Dépôt at New-Hamburg, five miles' walk from the village of Hughsonville. This property embraces an area of 100 acres of arable land on which there is a spacious dwelling-house, (Gothic architecture,) complete in every respect, and all necessary out buildings, barns, granary, carriage-house, &c., with a large lawn, filled with fruit and shade trees of every kind—orchard, woodland, and never-failing stream of water. This estate possesses every advantage of the best society, schools, churches, &c., &c., and of easy access to the various avenues of business; for a country seat, or the business of farming, being unrivalled in every respect. Inquire of W. D. MYERS, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, New York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated two miles N. W. from N. H. R. Dépôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden.

There are two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $25,000. Terms will be made easy.

Address H. H. CORNING, on the premises, or at No. 84 South-st., New York.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—A FARM OF THIRTY acres, in Westfield, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York; good house and out-buildings; plenty of fruit, 3 minutes' ride from depot; healthy location, and in first-rate order; if bought this week will be sold for $3,500; terms easy. Inquire of S. SAMMIS, No. 65 Warren-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE residences and sites in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, N. Y. Accessible by river and railroad. For maps and particulars apply at the real estate agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, in a private family in New-York or Brooklyn, a furnished room, without board; would be permanent if suited; a sociable family that would be willing that I should enjoy their society will please only answer this. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, E. VINCENT, Box No. 165 Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OF five persons want a small house in a genteel neighborhood, or part of a large house, with modern improvements, for a permanent residence, from about Sept. 1. Address, with particulars, G G, Box No. 747 Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—[illegible] which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without [illegible] W. BATES, Dentist, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NEW TWO STORY HOUSE, new barn, and 2 lots of ground, in complete order, situated at White Plains, on the Harlem R. R. Just the place for a good baker, there being no other in the place. Will exchange for grocery goods or good brands of flour. For particulars inquire of W. H. KNIFFIN, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av and 39th st., the corner to two adjoining houses, brown stone, full-sized fronts, three story and basement, with space of three to six feet between roof and ceiling of third story; first class; all the modern improvements. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises through the day.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, 25x80 feet, with all the modern improvements, and perfect in every part, and one of the best sites on Murray Hill, the first house west of 4th-av., on 36th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A fire-proof building, 100 feet square, and in perfect order, suitable for a manufactory, with a superior engine, &c. Apply to A. B. KELLOGG, No. 137 Pearl-st., New-York.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. WHITON, No. 32 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

SELF-INFLICTED DISEASES ARE ERADICATED from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full particulars will be found in the book entitled *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches.* Price 25 cents. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. [illegible] Bleecker-st., New-York. Sent free of postage to any part of the Union. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
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AN UNFAILING REMEDY
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ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
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DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
AND
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
are prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and are for sale by Agents, Druggists and Dealers, both in city and country.
Everywhere.
Everywhere.
Everywhere.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

Dr. HAMMOND has recently published a new and really important Work on the cure of LOCAL DEBILITY (Spermatorrhœa) and its results, including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new, original and successful method. Price $1, United States postage included.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS.
READ THE EVIDENCE.
My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I bathed her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred.
CHAS F SONNEBORN,
Stationer, No. 143 Nassau-st.
For sale at No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES
At No. 512 Broadway
By the new French method,
All secret Diseases Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 every day.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats, also, in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New York.

A CARD.—NEARLY ALL THE BITTERS IN THE market at the present time, notwithstanding the puffing and the advertising, are nothing but common stuff and trash, except the French Cognac Bitters, and they are really medicated, and are what they are represented to be. Any family could make as good Bitters as those to which we have alluded as being nothing better than trashy quack medicines.

The public are being humbugged by the charlatans who sell them. S. STEINFELD DESIRES TO HAVE HIS CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS subjected to the strictest chemical analysis, by any chemist, and is willing to abide by the test. The public can depend upon them as a cure for all bowel complaints and a sure preventive against diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera morbus. For sale by S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau-st., Sole agent agent for United States, and all Druggists Grocers and Bars.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 10 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above Institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, near Broome-st. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, 227 Broadway, and 100 Fulton st., cor. William.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of [illegible], exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted [illegible] as well as hereditary maladies, [illegible] the only safe and infallible remedy for [illegible] every trace of the virus from the system.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

[illegible] elegantly engraved, can only be had [illegible] corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets as per report, 30th April, 1859	$5,263,591 89
Receipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, 1859, for premiums and interest	430,525 64
Total	$5,694,117 53
Disbursements during the quarter	140,943 31
Cash assets, as realized	$5,553,174 22
Additional assets, being interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, and due from agents	205,000 00

Claims unpaid, (not due) $48,000.
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 368.
Number of Policies in force, 11,437.
Amount insured $33,825,839.
I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:

ITS CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to

$5,750,000.

THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

ITS RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.

THE MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life insurance Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.

THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security above them all—the necessary law of average having more scope for operation.

THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively on Bond and Mortgage on Real estate in the City and State of New-York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be overrated.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the insured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED. S. WINSTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALEX W. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM MOORE,	JOHN M. STUART,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
W. SMITH BROWN,	W. E. DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,	WM. K. STRONG,
LYCURGUS EDGERTON,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
EZRA WHEELER,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
CEPHAS H. NORTON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
SMYRNA,	BEYROOT,	JERUSALEM,

&c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859. }

PROPOSALS FOR $466,600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, amended April 18, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 23, 1859.

The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,866,600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal is redeemable from "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt" on the 1st day of August 1887, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one-half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.

The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid on the remainder on the 10th day of November next, on presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, the Real Estate Bonds, the Income Bonds, the Floating Debt, or the Certificates of the Capital Stock of any of the following named Railroad Companies, to wit:

The Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company,
The Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad Company, and
The Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad Company, are hereby notified that they must surrender the same to the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, at its office, No. 54 Exchange place, New-York, or at its office in Lafayette, Ind., before the 1st day of October next, in order to entitle them to the privilege of receiving therefor the Stock or Bonds of the last named Company, as provided in the agreement made with that Company by the undersigned, as purchaser of said Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, at the sales upon the foreclosure of the Second Mortgages thereon. The time above limited will not be extended.
A. BOODY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1859.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of September next. New-York City stockholders will be paid by the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall st.; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse, and all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only at Oswego.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT CERTIFICATES—$200,000 FOR SALE.—These Certificates have the same security as a Treasury Note, and will doubtless be paid as soon as Congress can go through the necessary form for passing a bill. They are offered at a price that will pay the purchaser better than any other investment equally safe. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1859.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 16th of August next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., }
TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859. }
IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, the payment of Dividends declared by the company, will not be made until further notice.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

COVINGTON & LEXINGTON RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Bondholders are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday the 31st inst. It is important that all the Bonds be represented.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE BY POLLEMAN, WILLS, RANKIN & CO., No. 200 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG LADY OF SEVENTEEN summers—an orphan—accomplished, of refined sensitive feelings, of medium size—rather petite—amiable disposition, fine gay appearance, of prepossessing manners, by her friends called beautiful, takes this romantic and perhaps improper course, to form the immediate acquaintance of an honorable, liberal-minded gentleman, with a view to matrimony; honor and pure love of more note than great wealth, as she flatters herself possessed of every requisite necessary to make home happy. She dislikes "Northern Slavery," and aspires to become a "Southern Planter's Northern Bride." [illegible] would sooner become the "pet" of a foreign [illegible] than the "slave" of a Northern fanatic. Reasons for advertising will be explained in a correspondence. [illegible] no one will respond unless prompted by sacred motives. Address ELLA B. MOOR, Northwestern Sub Post-office, Philadelphia, Pa.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
500 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
300 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of
THOS. R. AGNEW (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,
Nos. 280 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine-st.,
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859,
OVER
$300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
RIO COFFEE.
L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.
WILL SELL
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 1,
AT
WALL STREET SALESROOM,
5,600 BAGS
PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE,
CARGO OF THE LANCASTRIA.
Catalogues and samples on Wednesday.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

10 shares Market Bank	$100 each
130 shares Nassau Bank	$100 each
25 shares Hanover Bank	$100 each
10 shares Bank of Commerce	$100 each
10 shares Metropolitan Bank	$100 each
50 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co.	$20 each
10 shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.	$15 each
30 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each
10 shares Lafayette Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
44 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each
10 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
16 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
20 shares Rome Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
20 shares Hope Fire Insurance Company	$50 each
40 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
100 shares Southern Pacific Railroad Co.	$100 each
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
10 shares Union Express Co.	$100 each
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
20 shares Watertown and Rome Railroad	$100 each
30 shares Artisans' Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
5 shares U. S. Express Co.	$100 each
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	$100 each

$1,000 New-York and Erie R. R. 7 per cent. Conv. Bond.
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukie R. R. Mort. Bonds.
$5,000 New-York and New-Haven R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 1. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day when ever required at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, COMMENCING AT 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 30 7th st., east of 4th-av.,
HENRY T. LEEDS
will sell all the elegant furniture, carpets, paintings, looking glasses, piano forte, full 7 octave, crockery, silver and glass ware, &c. &c., all being the contents of the above house, and must be sold without regard to price. The furniture is all nearly new, having been in use only three months. This is a rare chance for housekeepers to purchase. Sale positive, rain or shine.

JOHN J. BENNIE, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—JOHN J. BENNIE will sell on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the elegant residence No. 90 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of drawing-room, dining-room chamber and kitchen furniture. For further particulars see *Herald*.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 464 Canal-st., by order of WM. CONLIN, Esq., all the parlor, library dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, china, glass and silver ware, chandeliers, brackets, fishing tackle, guns, pistols, the property of the above gentleman, about removing from the City. A desirable stock for families and others.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Brussels carpets, mahogany chairs, pier tables, gilt mirrors, sofas, bedsteads, hair matt esses, plated ware, gas fixtures, kitchen utensils, &c. Deposits required.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.—A LARGE stock by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 181 Pearl-st., a choice stock without reserve, in lots to suit City and country dealers. Goods well packed for shipping.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. GRACE, plaintiff, against AGNES JARVIS, widow of THOMAS N. JARVIS, deceased; Alexander Jarvis and Mary his wife; Jane Jarvis, widow of William Jarvis, deceased; Charles Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis, Peter Jarvis, Ellen Jarvis, Susan Jarvis and Emma Jarvis, children of the said William Jarvis, deceased; John Jarvis and Ruth his wife; Mary Ann Wilson, formerly Mary Ann Jarvis and William Wilson her husband; Alexander Jarvis the younger, Mary Ann Jarvis, Nelson Jarvis, William Jarvis and Catharine Jarvis, children of James Jarvis, deceased, and James M. Neely, defendants.—Summons for relief as amended.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 70 Wall-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
HENRY P. FESSENDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM BRYCE, James Bryce, Ebenezer I. Cooper and Morgan Morgans, Jr., against MOSES PIKE and Rachel Mauran. Summons—For relief—(Com. not ser.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Aug. 13, 1859.
GREEN & CROWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
au15-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM,
ap25-law6mM* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New York, April 23, 1859.
ap 26-law6mM* PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next. —Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
ap23-law6mM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 1 Centre-st. }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1859. }

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS, SEXTONS, AND OTHERS.

On and after the 1st of September next, all Sub offices for granting burial permits will be discontinued, and the same can be obtained only at the Office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre st., and at the Office of Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY, No. 191 2d-av., corner of 6th st.

Ferry masters, steamboat captains, railroad conductors, express agents, and all other persons receiving Burial Permits, are requested to return the same to the City Inspector's Office on the first of every month for the purpose of comparing with the original certificate on file in this Office.

Particular attention is called to the following extract of an Ordinance of the Common Council, passed April 23, 1839, which will be strictly enforced:

"No captain, agent, or other person attached to any steamboat, ferry boat, sailing, or other vessel, or to any stage, railroad, or other conveyance, public or private, shall convey the body of any person who has died in the City of New-York, beyond the limits of said City, without a permit from the City Inspector, under the penalty of two hundred dollars for each offence, to be collected from the person or persons, so offending, severally and respectively."

To enable the City Inspector to give a Permit for the burial, or removal, of the body of any person, who has died out of this City, and been brought here for interment, it will be necessary to produce the certificate of some Physician duly authenticated, stating when and where the person died, and of what disease, or the written permission of one of the Coroners, consenting to the giving of such Permit.

No charge is made, under any circumstances, for the granting of Permits.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
CYRUS RAMSAY, M. D. Registrar of Records and Statistics.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED, ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET. Capt. MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM.		PECK-SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs....Aug. 25,	3:30 P. M.	Thurs....Aug. 25,	5:30 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 26,	3:30 P. M.	Friday...Aug. 26,	6:30 A. M.
Satur....Aug. 27,	4:30 P. M.	Satur....Aug. 27,	7 A. M.
Monday...Aug. 29,	3:30 P. M.	Monday...Aug. 29,	6 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 30,	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday..Aug. 30,	7 A. M.
Wednes..Aug. 31,	4 P. M.	Wednes..Aug. 31,	7 A. M.
		Thurs....Sept. 1,	7 A. M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs..Aug. 25,	12 M.	Thurs...Aug. 25,	4 P. M.
Friday..Aug. 26,	6 30 A. M.	Friday...Aug. 26,	5 30 P. M.
Saturd..Aug. 27,	2 P. M.	Saturd...Aug. 27,	6 30 P. M.
Sunday..Aug. 28,	7 30 A. M.	Sunday...Aug. 28,	3.30 P. M.

ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES, Capt. BAULSIR, leaves Catharine Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:20, Pier No. 4 North River at 9½, for Rockaway returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh $5 50; Rouse's Point, $5 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c. as follows: Amos st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring st., at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage: Cabin, $4; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEW-ARK EXCURSIONS DAILY (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 2¾ A. M. and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay st, New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR FLUSHING COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market slip 9¾ A. M.; 1½, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip East River every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroads.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, from foot of Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR KEYPORT.—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip) every day, at 4 P. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison st. at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT.	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT.
7:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer NETTINGO, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9, 11, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
[illegible], President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:00 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M.—White Plains.
8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M., 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M. from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 13, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5.45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M., and 11.45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:50 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:30 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:35 P. M.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, September 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama, on the 5th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC and BALTIC, (formerly in the Liverpool Line.)

The above unrivaled steamships, owned by the North Atlantic Steamship Company, are now being fitted up for the California trade, one of which will leave the wharf foot of Canal st. on the 5th October, at 2 P. M., and semi-monthly thereafter. The rates of passage and freight will be as reasonable as by any other line. They have large freight capacity, and the arrangements for the comfort and health of the passengers will be such as to challenge competition. An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, August 31.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 00
Cabin to Cape May	3 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 00

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, free of commission and with dispatch. Goods insured at ¼ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage $25 / Deck $8
The splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$27 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	21 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO. No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, E. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Sept. 3.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander.
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 4 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50.
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods, other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA VIA SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New York to New-Orleans, $39 75. Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $26. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 68 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—CHANGE OF DAY.—The American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Albany, $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $23, and to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot on measurement goods and other articles in proportion. Insurance one half per cent. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to Georgia Central Railroad Co. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.,
corner of Albany.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New York from pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare including State-room, $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6, Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming.
Rates of Passage from New York, Philadelphia or Boston to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 6 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, authorized to carry the United States mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. This ship will be thoroughly refitted, and commence her regular Fall trips on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STERN-WHEEL STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.

The steamboat T[illegible] is in good order and ready for service. Length 128 feet, beam 17½ feet, hold 4 feet 4 inches; two engines, 40 horse power each. Also, one Stern boat, 65 feet long, 13 feet beam, and 7 feet 4 inches hold; engine 36 inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. Several other Steam Vessels, Steam Engines and Boilers for sale. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

TWO NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTIONS.—The patentee has realized over $75 per day on one of them for the last five months while traveling; this is a rare chance for manufacturers and others to invest in a profitable business. All are respectfully invited to call at C. V. MAPES' Agricultural Warerooms, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

A STRAW GOODS BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Hat and bonnet pressing with apparatus complete, and a trade already established. A full knowledge of the business given to any one wishing to buy. Party wishes to retire to the country.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 279 Broadway.

ATLANTIC HOTEL AND GARDENS, HOBOKEN.—The lease, stock and furniture of this well-known hotel and favorite resort for sale on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, to WILLIAM L. HALL.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A boot and shoe store, in a good business neighborhood, beside the Harlem and New-Haven depots. Apply at No. 338 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 348 Broadway.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 319 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
The Management has the pleasure of announcing to the public that this
MOST POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT,
hitherto distinguished for the purity and excellence of its
DRAMATIC REPRESENTATIONS,
and which has been so long acknowledged as a
PERMANENT AND NECESSARY ADJUNCT
to a
RATIONAL PUBLIC AMUSEMENT,
has, during the Summer vacation, been
THOROUGHLY AND COMPLETELY
RENOVATED AND REPAIRED,
REPAINTED!
REGILDED!
REDECORATED!
The
DRESS CIRCLE
REMODELLED, ALTERED, IMPROVED,
and
EVERY SEAT
in the house
NEWLY CUSHIONED AND ALTERED,
together with many other alterations and improvements. The upholstering has been performed under the direction of
Messrs. A. T. STEWART & CO.
The Dress Circle has also been provided with a much needed
LADIES' WITHDRAWING ROOM,
and every other requisite to the
COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE
of the
AUDIENCE.
The
OPENING NIGHT
of the Fall and Winter Season of 1859 and 1860, will occur on
MONDAY EVENING,
August 29, 1859,
and will be marked by the introduction of one of the
MOST THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED,
PROPERLY BALANCED
and
EFFICIENT
COMEDY COMPANIES
which has ever appeared in this City, and will comprise the names of many of its
POPULAR MEMBERS OF LAST SEASON,
and other
OLD ESTABLISHED FAVORITES,
Whose return to these boards, the
SCENE OF THEIR GREATEST TRIUMPHS,
will be warmly welcomed. The company has also been
greatly
STRENGTHENED BY THE ADDITION
of
NEW CANDIDATES
for the applause of
A METROPOLITAN AUDIENCE,
and to which their
WELL EARNED REPUTATIONS
elsewhere justly entitle them; and it is sincerely hoped that the sequence of
GREAT SUCCESSES
which has hitherto attended the
FIRST APPEARANCES
of this establishment will, in these instances be happily continued. The company will embrace the following
POPULAR ESTABLISHED ARTISTES,
viz:
Miss LAURA KEENE,
Miss ADA CLIFTON,
Miss MARION MACARTHY,
Miss MARY WELLS,
Mrs. MARK SMITH,
Mrs. ANNIE DELAND,
Miss J. HENRY,
Miss FLORENCE BELL,
Mrs. MORETIMER,
Miss Ada James,
Miss Mary Everett,
Miss Ella Carlton,
Miss Carrie Wilson.
&c., &c.,
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
Mr. MARK SMITH,
Mr. C. WHEATLEIGH,
Mr. J. G. BURNETT,
Mr. F. A. VINCENT,
Mr. H. F. DALY,
Mr. C. PETERS,
Mr. J. A. SMITH,
Mr. L. J. VINCENT,
Mr. LEVICK,
Mr. HENRY,
Mr. MORETIMER,
Mr. JEFFERIES,
Mr. Evans,
Mr. Waverett,
Mr. Clarence,
&c., &c.
The opening night will be inaugurated by the production of the
BEAUTIFUL TWO-ACT DRAMA,
By TOM TAYLOR, Esq.,
author of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, &c., &c.,
and which has recently produced so great a sensation in London, under the
APPROPRIATE TITLE
OF
"HOUSE AND HOME,"
which will be presented in conjunction with the
SIDE SPLITTING BURLETTA,
in one act, entitled
OUR CLERKS;
OR,
SUPPOSE WAR WERE DECLARED?
THE
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
will, as usual, be composed of the
BEST ORCHESTRA PERFORMERS,
and will comprise many of the
FINEST SOLOISTS
of the day, consolidated under the sole direction of the eminent Composer and Director,
Mr. THOMAS BAKER.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, 1859,
Will be presented the beautiful two act drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., author of "Our American Cousin," "Still Waters Run Deep," &c., entitled
HOUSE AND HOME,
with the following magnificent cast:

Horace Chetwood (member of Parliament)	Mr. G. Jordan
General Witherington	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Frederick Morton	Mr. H. F. Daly
Lady Helen Heywood	Miss Ada Clifton
The Hon. Harriet Wardour	Miss Laura Keene
Hopwood	Miss Florence Bell.

During the evening the
ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of the favorite Composer and Musical Director,
MR. THOMAS BAKER,
will perform a variety of operatic selections.
The entertainments will conclude with a side-splitting burletta, entitled
OUR CLERKS;
OR,
SUPPOSE WAR WERE DECLARED?
with the following cast of comic excellence:

Mr. Tomkins Chicooter, a drummer		Mr. M. Levick
Mr. Shaver	Dry Goods Clerks.	Mr. J. A. Smith,
Mr. Ogier		Mr. Peters.
Mr. Wheedler		Mr. Moretimer.
Mr. Teazer		Mr. Evans.
Mr. Lutber		Mr. Williams.
Mr. Bouncer		Mr. Clarence.
Mr. Crammer		Mr. Waverett.
Mr. Towny, a shop walker		Mr. Henry.
Ginger Boo	A porter,	Mr. F. A. Vincent
Mrs. Guineafowl	An unsuited lady,	
Serg. Sabretache	A recruiting sergt.	
Mrs. Swan-down, a strong-minded woman		Miss Ada Clifton.
Miss Satinet, her first saleswoman		Miss M. Wells.
Miss Leblond	Shop Tenders.	Miss Everett.
Miss Killer		Miss Moretimer.
Miss Angola		Miss Henry.
Miss Lindsey Woolsey		Miss I. James.
Miss Chinchilli		Miss Ingle.
Miss Barege		Miss A. Engle.
Miss Jaconet		Miss E. Carlton.
Miss Buckram		Miss De Land.
Anne Maria Mittens, a housemaid		Miss Marion Macarthy.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets........50 cents | Upper Boxes........25 cents
MONDAY, Aug. 29, 1859.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the great and world-renowned
RAVELS.
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
The magnificent comic spectacle pantomime of
BIANCO.
FOR A FEW NIGHTS MORE ONLY,
notwithstanding the excitement to see this splendid production, as it must be withdrawn to make place for
OTHER AND EQUALLY STARTLING NOVELTIES.
THE GREAT GABRIEL AS BIANCO.
THE CELEBRATED FRANCOIS AS MASTER TRICKS.
TWO COMIC PANTOMIMES ON THE SAME EVENING.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA and YOUNG AMERICA in their EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Francois........as........Master Tricks
BIANCO.
Gabriel........as........Bianco

NEW NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham st., near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.
Commence with
THE HUNTER'S BRIDE.
Jacob Dash...Yankee Leffler | Crazy Pail...Miss C. Le Roy
Followed by the farce of
THE BLIND.
Concluding with
WANDERING BOYS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, Aug. 29.
The entertainment will commence with
THE BLACK KNIGHT.
After which
CAIN AND ABEL.
To conclude with the drama of
PIKE'S PEAK.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL.
THIS EVENING, Aug. 29,
Benefit of Arthur Napoleon, the greatest Pianist of the age, this Evening, Aug. 29. Admittance only 25 cents. Seven eminent Artists and Grand Orchestra.

Benefit
of
ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
The following
Eminent artists
have kindly consented
to assist
on this occasion
Miss MARIA BRAINERD,
the favorite Prima Donna;
Madame VON BERKEL,
the popular Prima Donna
Miss A. SUTHERLAND
the celebrated
Vocalist,
Miss LOUISA FRANCIS,
the favorite Vocalist,
Mr. LOTTI,
the superior Tenor
Mr. DOEHLER,
the accomplished Violinist.
Julius Unger, Leader.
Admittance, 25 cents.

CARL HUBNER'S
EMIGRANT'S FAREWELL.
This beautiful picture is now on exhibition.
W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FOURTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK OF THE NEW SUMMER SEASON—new company of dazzling excellence! Capital ballet and pantomime troupe! More stirring and diverting novelties! MONDAY—AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock—the favorite comedy of THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO; dancing by Mad'lle Juliet. The amusing farce of THE VILLAGE ARTISANS. In preparation, several novelties of an attractive nature, including a drama from a popular *Ledger* story; a ballet-pantomime of tricks and diableries, a nautical drama of stirring character, &c. The ancient OLIVE TREE TRUNK, from the MOUNT OF OLIVES, celebrated in Biblical History, is still the cynosure of all eyes. The Family of Anacondas is still in the Pythonia, or Den of Serpents. These and the world of other unique curiosities, the grand Aquaria, the Happy Family, &c., are all to be seen without extra charge. Admittance, 25c.; Children under 10 13c. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND,
THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA,
18 pages usual full size of Music weekly for 10 cents.
CONTAINING
MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT;
ORIGINAL,
AND
SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
THE SALON,
THE BALL ROOM.

Each number contains from 6 to 8 pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the "FRIEND;" everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voice and piano of the Home Circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the "FRIEND." Sent by mail for $5 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period. The First and Second Volumes, comprising 17 Nos., of 204 pages each, viz: Nos. 1 to 17; Nos. 18 to 34, elegantly bound in Cloth, Gilt Cases, can be had at $2 40 apiece.
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C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.
Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
HORN, CHAS. WHITE AND E. DAVIS APPEAR TOGETHER.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29. BENEFIT OF EPH. HORN, when a superior programme will be given.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. New visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL to visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHERMEN AHOY!—A GAME FISH IN DISTRESS—GRAND EXCURSION TO THE CHOLERA BANKS—A COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL to Mr. JACOB JENNINGS, who has had, unfortunately, a stroke of paralysis. The favorite sea-steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. J. DUVALL, has been chartered by his numerous friends for TUESDAY, Aug. 30. Will leave foot of Jackson-st. at 6½; Peck-slip at 7; Amos st. at 7½; and Pier No. 4 N. R. at 8 o'clock A. M. Fare, $1. Bait and refreshments can be procured on board.
WILLIAM A. SMALLEY, Chairman.
JOHN J. DYMOND, Sec'y. GEO. W. DEAN, Treas.

ALFRED PECK'S FLOATING SOIREES, of acknowledged respectability, patronized by the elite of New York and Brooklyn. The last of the season, THURSDAY, Sept. 8, a first-class steamboat and barge leave Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn, 7 P. M.; Christopher st., New York, 8 P. M., precisely—will proceed up the Hudson and return about midnight. Tickets for sale at the usual places in New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and from the same Committee of Arrangements at 50 cents each. Refreshments by ROWLAND STORY.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The sea steamer CROTON, having been painted and refurbished, will commence her regular trips to the fishing banks on THURSDAY, 25th; FRIDAY, 26th; and SATURDAY, 27th—starting from James slip at 7:45; Spring st at 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., at 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Cotillion Band on board; also bait and fishing tackle.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DELIGHTFUL excursion trip and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

MUSICAL.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S
UNRIVALED PIANOS,
in richly carved, molded or plain cases.
IMPROVED NEW-YORK PIANOS.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Each instrument FULLY WARRANTED.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., Petbick & Girken, Geib & Walker, and others, at great bargains.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS TO RENT.
Rent applied if purchased.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS,
Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INstrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

THE ORIGINAL PATENT PIANO-FORTES.
Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.

They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and purer in their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them at [illegible] HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, H. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, G. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 83 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
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MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

J. M. PELTON,
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First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS fully warranted at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st., also, at their Depot, No. 29 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY'S, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

ALBERT WEBER.—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City, each warranted for three years, at the lowest wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal st.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—SECOND-hand square pianos and upright cottage pianos, at $25, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, &c., at the Bible House piano warerooms, Astor place, corner 4th-av.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 207 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction: guaranteed for 5 years.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

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MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSICAL Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniment, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
HARMONIPHONE,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS.
Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniments.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Musical boxes repaired.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB—Meets in Room 24 in the new Repository, in the Cooper Building, corner of 8th st. and 4th av., on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at noon. Subjects—*The best food for stock in Winter,* and *Subsoil plowing and draining.* Translations read. Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission always free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

MASONIC.—THE NEXT REGULAR COMMUNICATION of Empire City Lodge No. 206 F. and A. M. will be held in the Antique Room Odd Fellows' Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1859. WM. G. AMES, W. A.
JOS. P. JARDINE, Secretary.

MANHATTAN ENGINE CO. NO. 8.—THE honorary and active members of Manhattan Engine Co. No. 8 are requested to meet at the Engine house on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 12½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Mr. Davis S. Lane.
By order,
E. H. OGDEN, Secretary.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

was struggling, he sent word to Canrobert to send him reinforcements. This Canrobert, believing still that there might be an Austrian corps to the South, ready to march upon him, refused to do, believing it better that Niel should give way a little than that he should permit a flank movement. Twice Niel sent to Canrobert for support, and twice was he refused. This fact Niel states in his official report on his part of the battle; and as the statement conveys a blame upon Canrobert, the latter reclaimed against it, and threatened to resign if the Emperor did not do him justice. The Emperor examined the matter and decided—in the columns of the *Moniteur*—that Canrobert *did* send a body of men to the support of Niel, and we are thus left to the conclusion that this body was so microscopical that Niel did not see it. And thus ends this little quarrel between the two eminent Generals.

I see it stated in your own paper, by a London writer, that it was well understood everywhere that the French soldiers had been guilty of the greatest atrocities among the farmers of Lombardy, and that the people of that country looked upon them as a greater curse than the Austrians. It is, perhaps, hardly worth while to attempt to controvert so great a monstrosity, but one cannot withhold his astonishment that, even in that nest of *canards*, (in regard to everything French,) a statement so directly at variance with all the facts should have been seriously made.

You will, no doubt, be amused, as the people are in France, at the claims set up in England, but particularly in Ireland, to all the glory of the two battles of Magenta and Solferino, because two of the Generals, McMahon and Niel, (supposed to be O'Neill,) were, some centuries ago, Irishmen. These two officers are without doubt the most brilliant men in the French army, and, what is not a little singular, resemble more the Irish than the French races; but it is a little too much to claim glory for a paternity that has been sifted through twenty French families!

Among the personal friends who were killed during the war, I must be permitted to say a word of young Capt. Dupont, who fell at Solferino leading his men in an assault on the heights at Cavriana, under the immediate eye of the Emperor. I have already mentioned this young officer's name in connection with the war in the Crimea, for there he was Secretary to his uncle, Marshal Pelissier, and through his letters to his family at Paris I was often put in possession of important facts in regard to the progress of the famous siege. Young Dupont returned from the Crimea a Captain in the Second Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard, and with four decorations on his breast—the Legion of Honor, the Medidje, (of Turkey,) the Victoria Medal, and the cross of St. Ferdinand, (of Spain,) the latter conferred for attentions shown to Gen. Prim and the Spanish military commission in the allied camp. At the taking of the Malakoff young Dupont acted as the aid-de-camp to his uncle, and had men killed at his side, but escaped himself without a scratch. He was but 25 years of age at the moment of his death, and leaves a father, mother, brother and sisters to mourn his loss. His father, a retired commander in the navy, is now Governor of the Palace of Versailles, and lives in the palace.

For two Winters past I had often met in the same society at Paris, and danced *vis-a-vis* in the same quadrille, with a gay and fashionable young man, well known in Paris society, Lieut. Prone de Vincent, of the Zouaves of the Guard. I had not heard that this young officer was killed, and in looking over the field of battle at Magenta, I accidentally stumbled upon his grave. They had buried him beside the high garden wall built by the Austrians around their custom-house at the Bridge of Magenta, and a more lonesome or desolate spot could not be found. The white wall was speckled with the balls of the combatants, and some brother officer had kindly stuck over the grave a little wooden cross, on which he had written with red chalk his deceased comrade's name and rank. It is common to talk lightly of the horrors of war, and to imagine at a distance that one can appreciate it in all its force; but he that would really comprehend the term must be brought thus face to face with the thing itself; he must lose near relatives and friends; he must stand thus over their lonely graves in a foreign land, as over their mutilated bodies and ghastly faces, in order to feel what the horrors of war are. It is a glorious thing to talk of war, and conquests, and brilliant victories over an enemy, but it is a most horrible thing to put in practice.

MALAKOFF.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE ITALIAN CONFEDERATION—AN ENGLISH SEMI OFFICIAL VIEW.

From the London Morning Post.

There are three points of view from which the proposed scheme of an Italian Confederation may be regarded, and all three have their strong, though separate, claims on the attention of an English statesman. The first thoughts of an English politician will naturally be directed to its influence on his own country, his second will be employed in determining its effects on Italy, whilst a third, and equally interesting train of speculation will arise on the important changes which an Italian Confederation must introduce into the whole relations of the European political system. We have already, in referring to Lord Elcho's motion had occasion to examine the first of these three topics; the last is but too likely to become the theme of many a future criticism and comment; but the examination will scarcely be considered as premature, which, with reference to the second—to purely Italian interests—to those interests which are about to be discussed at Zurich—we now propose to make.

A politician who had no inconsiderable share in the negotiations that took place in 1848 for the formation of an Italian confederacy has favored us with his views on the Treaty of Villafranca, as contrasted with the Federal project of eleven years back. M. Augusto de Gori, who shared the confidence and assisted at the deliberations of Antonio Rosmini, Pellegrino Rossi and Francesco Bozzelli, and in whose possession the manuscript drafts of their respective proposals still remain, has every right to demand an attentive hearing. His arguments reproduce the mature convictions of some of the greatest amongst the past statesmen of Italy on the very questions about to be discussed with reference to its present settlement and to its future destinies.

If the Confederation resulting from the peace of Villafranca is to secure and consolidate Italian Independence, if it is really to foster Italian nationality, if it is to be in good earnest an Italian Confederation, it must comply, if not absolutely, at least in a far greater degree than is at present conceivable, with the four following conditions: the States forming it should be as equally balanced in power as possible; these States should be wholly independent of all foreign subjection; the confederated Princes should be national in character and sympathies, not fettered by any anti-national bond; and the confederated States should be capable of uniting, in their federal capacity, for all national ends; they ought not to possess such a character as would naturally and necessarily clash with the political interests of the general league.

Tried by these tests, in what light must we regard the position assigned by the Villafranca Treaty to Venice? It remains attached as a fief to the Austrian Empire, and yet it is to form part of the Italian Confederation. As a member of the Confederation it must possess an Italian Government and Italian institutions, and dispose of Italian troops. Of a State thus conceived, a State in the same moment Austrian and Italian, with twelve millions of subjects belonging to the Germanic Confederation, with two millions and a half belonging to the Italian Confederation—of such a political combination, we shall not say that it is good, bad, or indifferent, because we are compelled frankly to declare that it is quite unintelligible.

This monstrous contradiction strikes us at the very outset; but inconsistences not less significant are apparent when we examine the character of the different States and the extent of their populations. The Austrian Empire (or its synonyme, Venice) is represented by

[Austrian Empire (or its synonyme, Venice) is repre]sented by	2,493,968
Naples	9,117,020
Sardinia	8,117,047
Papal States	3,124,668
Tuscany	1,793 967
Modena	604,512
Parma	499,835
Inhabitants	25,751,017

From these numbers it is evident how unequally balanced in power, because in extent and population, would be the different States of the Confederation. There is, first, one of the States, comparatively insignificant as regards Italy, yet with overwhelming power and resistless influence from the fact of its forming part of an Empire with forty millions of subjects, and an armed force of six hundred thousand men. Then there are two States nearly equal in power—one in the North and the other in the South of Italy; and these two States, because the only two important Italian States, would exhibit an unceasing antagonism with the view of obtaining influence. There would be three States in Central Italy—the three Duchies—which it would be but charity to regard as the veriest ciphers, now oscillating between Sardinia and Naples, or moving like mere puppets, as Austria pulled the strings; and lastly, right in the centre of this Confederation would exist another State—the Papacy—which, from the spiritual character of its ruler, must remain, in every great national crisis, motionless and neutral, displaying necessarily negative power of resistance to all the other States without being of the slightest use to any. Such, and so curiously balanced, would be the States of the proposed Italian Confederation!

The second condition—that of the independence of the States of the Confederation from all foreign pressure—is not realized from the moment that there is admitted, as one of the Federal Powers, that very Empire which is regarded by all Italy as its enemy and oppressor; and our witty cotemporary was never more successful in his representations of passing events than when he sketched, a few days ago, a free Italy chained to Venice, and the Emperor Francis Joseph as the inexorable jailer. Austria might well sacrifice her territory as far as the Mincio for the compensating advantages of her increased *federal* authority. Strange to say, Austria has effected, after her defeat at Solferino, what she vainly tried to effect after the armistice of Milan in 1848—her recognition as a member of the Italian Confederation. Her efforts for that purpose were opposed eleven years ago by Naples and Rome quite as much as by Sardinia; for all the Italian Powers equally felt their independence threatened by the risk of adding to the influence derived from her own power that which must necessarily spring from her taking part in a Federal combination.

But the difficulties connected with Venice are comparatively trifling when compared with those arising from the position of the Pope. At the summit of this Italian Confederation is placed the Papacy—the authority, as far as it can be disjoined, not of the Pontiff grasping St. Peter's keys, but of the Prince who administers the gift of Constantine. We say *as far as can be disjoined*, for the whole difficulty lies in this disjunction. How can the Pope, whose spiritual interests are cosmopolitan and universal, embrace and identify himself with the exclusively national interests of the Federal State? He cannot identify himself with the interests of one Catholic nation in preference to those of another Catholic nation; he cannot, as the honorary head of Catholic Italy, become the ally of Catholic France against even Catholic Austria, because all Catholic States, we repeat, equally demand his care.

Here, then, we have a confederation of which one of the members will only exert an influence directly hostile to the others, an influence which the whole Italian nation has been endeavoring to overthrow, whilst another of the members, if not directly hostile to, is at least unable to identify himself with any purely national cause, simply because his office embraces all Catholic nations, and cannot be confined to one. It is a question which opens up political considerations far too momentous to be summarily disposed of, but we do not hesitate to affirm that the element of a Papal presidency in the proposed scheme will either render it altogether nugatory or lead to the necessity of including all Catholic States as members of this same confederation.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

A FRENCH SEMI-OFFICIAL EULOGY OF KOSSUTH.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

There are two men whose fortunes during twelve years have known the widest extremes. For a time partisan feeling followed them, and overwhelmed them with homage; for a time it made them the ban of the civilized world. We extravagantly praised and blamed them; we deliberately admired them; we systematically calumniated them; we have not yet judged them.

The one, a simple child of the people, is only a soldier of adventure—he is the last, but the most valiant, of the *Condottieri*. The other, descendant of an ancient race, is at once orator and statesmen; like the children of an old Roman Patrician, he owes only to the tribune his power and his prestige.

Both, with different arms, but with the same conviction and devotion, have pursued the same end. Both have struggled against the crushing dominion of Austria—both have fought for the independence of their country. Joseph Garibaldi in Austria, Louis Kossuth in Hungary, have been the heroes of a war of nationality.

Exiles before conquerors; we will speak first of Louis Kossuth. We shall certainly do so without prejudice.

In 1841 a man yet young established at Pesth, in Hungary, a political journal which, during three years, he edited almost alone. Every morning there appeared in this journal grave and elaborate disquisitions on the Magyar country; every morning there were propounded therein questions which excited the mind, and which the Diets had to rebut. This indefatigable editor was, it was said, more of an orator than a writer. People listened with strange attention to his words, at times solemn, at times graceful and earnest, or burning with anger and patriotism. One could not listen, report says, without yielding to the fascination of this forensic eloquent. This oratorjournalist was none other than the future Dictator of Independent Hungary.

About this time Louis Kossuth declared his opposition to the Administration of Prince Metternich, and professed the most daring and the most radical opinions. But we must mistake the meaning of those words as they were used in Hungary. It is sufficient to know the political programme of the Liberal Party, of which Louis Kossuth, after the illustrious Count Bathyany, was then the principal chief, to understand the meaning of those who represented him as one of the high priests of European Demagogy.

Here is what these men respectfully demanded—men who at a later period were, with equal cruelty struck down by the arm of the executioner and the breath of calumny. They commenced by representing their griefs, and did not conceal the fact that they were numerous. They called to mind the tenth article of the ordinance, which declared that "Hungary was a free country, independent in all its system of legislation and administration; that it was subordinate to no other country;" and they complained that this article, guaranteed by the Royal word and oath, was being constantly violated. They claimed territorial integrity for Hungary which the military frontier system of Austria menaced. They upheld the principle of their nationality, and wished that the Hungarian language should be used according to the spirit and the text of secular treaties. Finally they proposed just reforms, and "believed they were fulfilling a duty in pointing out the principal questions whose prompt solution they deemed necessary for the good of the country." These were—the division among all citizens, noble or otherwise, of public charges; civil equality, and, above all, the abolition of serfdom, with indemnity to proprietors.

Such was the programme so loudly denounced, and of which Austria herself, compelled to-day to make concessions, admits the justice and moral value. The men of 1847 do not demand more than that which is now conceded. *They demand less than what sooner or later must perhaps be accorded.*

Notwithstanding the disfavor with which such demands have been received at Vienna, the Hungarian liberals did not discard their loyal fidelity to the dynasty of Hapsburg Lorraine. Louis Kossuth, sent by the town of Pesth to the Diet of Presburg, was the first to name the Palatine Archduke Stephen, Royal Lieutenant of Hungary. He hoped that a Prince of the reigning house, witness of the wants and wishes of the country, would not fail to make them known at the court of Vienna, and would be more likely than any one else to obtain legitimate satisfaction.

This hope was deceptive. But the Deputy from Pesth was not discouraged, and on every occasion he continued to make protestations of his attachment to the Royal family. Some months later, in March 1848, claiming for Hungary an independent and responsible ministry, he addressed in these terms the States of the Diet: "I beseech the States to place themselves on the level of events by raising forces in their attachment for the reigning dynasty and in the knowledge of their own responsibility. The future of this dynasty rests on the fraternal affection of the different peoples of the monarchy, and this fraternity can only be realized by a respect for nationalities, having, as a cement, constitutionalism itself. My movement is in the interests of the royal house—for, thank God, they are intimately connected with those of our country."

The Hungarian orator took delight in this idea of union between royalty and the nation. He returned to it often. But that which frightened him was the engagements of the past. He could not fail to see that, to be reconciled with the people, the Crown must escape from its counsellors, and break through its ancient line of policy. What was to be done? He dared affirm: "I have said, and I repeat it again, that when your interests clash with those of the monarchy, they can be righted by taking constitutionalism as a common basis, without any prejudice to our independence. But I have looked sadly at the rise and progress of the bureaucratic system in Vienna, which raises constructions of its own enervated power upon the ruins of your neighbors' liberty, and I have said that whoever of the reigning house has the boldness to substitute a new constitutional organization for the old governmental mechanism, will be the second founder of the Hapsburg dynasty."

These words were hailed with transport. When, some days after Louis Kossuth arrived at Vienna at the head of a deputation who came to demand from the Emperor-King the formation of a national Hungarian Cabinet, he was received with the most turbulent enthusiasm. It is said that the grand agitator felt uneasy in the midst of these popular demonstrations; he only uttered a few words in order to calm down the effervescence and to give some wise and pacific counsel. Then he went to the feet of the King there to lay the Hungarian petition. The next day he was, on his return, at Presburg, and having announced to the Diet the insurrection at Vienna, he made, in behalf of order, the most energetic appeal. "We have," he said, "an immense duty to fulfill—to direct the movement with wisdom. We must retain in our hands the direction of affairs; for without that we can no longer march in the constitutional path. If the reins of the State are taken from us, what will happen? God only can foresee."

This appeal was understood. The Hungarian ministry, just constituted under the presidency of Count Bathyany, M. Kossuth became one of its principal members, and acted as he had spoken with firmness and resolution. He protested against the pretentions of the Committee of Public Safety of the town of Pesth, which foolishly attempted to carry out their plan for a local Parliament, and claimed for the Diet alone the right to create or repeal the laws. At the same time, he energetically repressed all attempts at popular sedition, and demanded that the Austrian officials, left destitute by the new administrative system organized in Hungary, should be largely recompensed.

But these measures of order and generosity were not measures of reaction. They were not understood at Vienna, and the Emperor thought that he could, without danger, recede from all that he had granted some months before. When the news reached Presbourg there was an explosion of wrath. In one of his most vehement philippics, Kossuth denounced the manœuvres of the ancient policy, and advised the Estates, then in session, to declare that "they considered anything tending to a revocation of the royal pledge as a dangerous scheme."

Before this, the Archduke Stephen, much moved, beseeched the members of the Diet not to take any extreme resolve. He solemnly promised to seek an interview with the King, present him with their representations, and to renounce the dignity of Palatine, if, contrary to his hope, they were repelled. Two days afterwards he reported anew the royal assent, accompanied, it is true, with certain restrictions. Kossuth ascended the tribune, appeared to hesitate some time, discussed these restrictions, declared finally that he submitted, and, in a broken voice, uttered these last words: "If I say I accept them not, blood would flow; but that would be a crime. Certainly they do not realize our expectations; but they give us at least the possibility of conquering such a realization. I accept them."

This was the last compromise. The Emperor, resolved no longer to be engaged in a personal struggle, raised against Hungary unexpected enemies. Faithful to the traditional policy of Vienna, he pitted rival races against each other. We know what powerful adversaries Hungary had to contend with. We know the progress and *denouement* of this war of nationality. We need go no further. But we may be permitted, perhaps, to say something to those who affect to confound a war of nationality with a war of revolution. They say: A war of revolution and a war of nationality present all the characteristics of a common origin and a fatal resemblance. The one, like the other, attacks the sacred and legitimate rights of princes and kings; the one, like the other, tears to pieces the most ancient and most solemn treaties, and makes everything yield to the triumph of subversive and culpable theories. The persons who sustain these opinions are those who are attached exclusively to the remembrance of the past. They continue to place the rights of conquest above the rights of nationality, the rights of dynasty above the rights of progress and of justice. They regard family arrangements and royal divisions before the legitimate wishes and real wants of the whole people; they think that all right and all authority descend from princes to the nations.

We, on the contrary, believe that all right and all authority flow from nations to their princes. We believe that the time has come when it is only to allow to nations as to individuals the right to move and act for themselves,—the right, in fact, to live their own life. We believe firmly that dynasties must be established, and can only be perpetuated in defence of and for the triumph of nationalities—and not that nationalities are for the duration and glory of dynasties. In a word, we hold to the belief of Joan d'Arc who saved not France because it was the heritage of Charles VII., but who went triumphally to the coronation at Rheims of Charles VII., because his royalty was then the brilliant symbol of French nationality.

Was Joan d'Arc, then, revolutionary? France venerates the heroine of her independence; Russia venerates her heroes; Spain, Switzerland, Greece, England, the two Americas, all the countries of the world worship theirs. These noble champions of the national principle, were they revolutionists?

Louis Kossuth, who fought for the independence of his country, was he for this a revolutionist? Is defeat sufficient to change the champion of an oppressed nation into an adventurous demagogue? And because he was conquered, is it for this that he must have been in the wrong? The answer to such questions belong to history. But whatever its judgment may be, we can affirm definitively to day it will be a mild and indulgent one for Louis Kossuth, for much has he loved his country and much has he suffered for her.

AN ENGLISH MINISTERIAL VIEW OF MAZZINI.

From the London News, (organ of Lord John Russell.)

Your political Seer reminds us irresistibly of "one that gathers samphire." Dreadful trade! The samphire-gatherer seems no bigger than his head as we gaze upon him half-way down the dizzy cliff; and the Seer who is always half-way down some tremendous abyss which he calls the future, plies his awful craft almost at a vanishing distance from ordinary sight; but as his head is an uncommonly big one, and is wrapt in perpetual mist, it looms prodigiously in the mid-air of unfulfilled events. Should it ever be our misfortune to encounter an enterprising young man, of lively imagination, anxious to go into the Apocalyptic line, we should earnestly insist on his sticking to the supernatural branch of business as at once the safest and most lucrative. Given a tolerably advantageous personal appearance, a reasonable amount of self-esteem, and that peculiar oiliness of manner which holy men call "unction," and we think we can promise to the fortunate possessor of these qualifications a brilliant career in the pulpit, and an unusual share of social consideration and esteem, in feminine circles more especially. There is something particularly seductive to the "better half" of a congregation in the sensation of sitting under a sleek and curly prophet, who knows the day and the hour when, according to his unerring interpretation of a certain chapter and verse, this world of balls and bonnets is to be burnt up, and all things are to pass away. With a liberal discretion he relegates the catastrophe to a date when the world must have long since come to an end for his hearers and himself, and so the varacity of his visions is never put to the inconvenient test of an engagement falling due. This is easy enough where the prophet is soaring above the sublunary sphere, and dispensing secrets to which no one but himself possesses the key; but the political prophet pretends to none of these advantages, and his preaching is far more perilous because he is far more liable to be found out. In politics a taste for prophecy is like a taste for pickles, and demands ever hotter and stronger condiments. M. Mazzini has been in the habit of peppering and palling the public appetite for many years with all sorts of highly-spiced catastrophes, and to say the truth, the public digestion is incurably used up, and flies to simpler and more wholesome food in sheer despair. This is why we cannot promise to the solemn admonition which we had the satisfaction of publishing in our yesterday's impression all the success it might otherwise deserve. The Brompton Oracle is listened to with pleased attention, as we listen to the fitful intonations of Big Ben, because of the beauty and solemnity of the sound, but it has ceased to convince or even to alarm.

A letter from M. Mazzini is always welcome as an evidence that the writer is within the London post delivery, dreaming dreams in the security of the suburbs. His device is *Pensiero ed Azione*, and we cannot but be glad to know that *Pensiero* is the part of the programme which is just now occupying his leisure hours. As a thinker, and we may justly add as a writer, he is so remarkable, and so well worthy of the hospitality of the English Press, that we could wish he were content to leave Emperors to justify his maledictions, and statesmen to earn his contempt, without ever troubling himself in any other manner to anticipate the verdict of history on their follies and their crimes. With this proviso we need not hesitate to own that he has chosen the moment well for saying his say on the state of Europe. We cannot at this hour accept the responsibility of bowing in credulous dismay to all the terrors he evokes. Sufficient unto the day is—we will not say the evil—but the preparation for the evil, thereof. Three months ago M. Mazzini would have been received with unaccustomed rapture, by Austrianizing Tories, and by interested panic-mongers, and he then come forward with this revelation of the Imperial conspiracies which he now, with the force of a bombshell, discharges into the midst of reassured and pacificated Europe. Only now he speaks to a larger and a not less willing audience of converts and believers, who will rejoice to find their own indignation and distrust so bitterly and powerfully expressed.

There are certain passages in M. Mazzini's letter which will not fail to command the reluctant assent of many sober minded and conservative people who regard the writer as a visionary and dangerous enthusiast; so profound is the uneasiness, so deeply rooted the suspicion which a sudden war and a more sudden peace have created. There are others, as for example the revelation of what passed at Plombieres, which demand a fuller explanation. M. Mazzini relates in so many words what passed between the Emperor of the French and Count Cavour in their private interviews and conversation last Autumn; and the upshot is nothing less than the explicit adherence of the Italian statesman to the programme of a six weeks' war in Lombardy, as a stepping-stone to ulterior designs in the East of Europe. We cannot doubt that this contribution to contemporary history will startle the solitude of the honored exile at Chamounix. M. Mazzini's condemnation of the neutrality of England cannot, we should imagine, refer to the neutrality which English Liberals profess—a neutrality of absolute intervention, and of lively sympathy for nations struggling to be free. M. Mazzini surely does not call for the aid of British armies and British fleets to put down the Pope, and restore the liberties of France. We have quite enough to do, on his own showing, to guard our own shores; not to speak of the Ottoman Empire, which no Cassandra on earth can prevent from tumbling to pieces when its hour has struck. On the future of Italy, at all events, M. Mazzini deserves to be heard with respect, for be his faults and failings what they may, surely they have been bitterly expiated, and he has suffered for the land he loves not wisely but too well.

The only policy of the neutral Powers, he insists, is that they should say to the Emperor: "You have made peace with Austria; all reason for your longer sojourn in Italy has ceased. You descended the Alps to secure the independence of Italy. This independence requires the withdrawal of every foreign army from the Peninsula. Leave it then. You promised shortly before the war that you would abandon the Roman States when Austria abandoned them. The condition is now fulfilled—leave Rome. Leave the people of Italy free to settle with their own forces the questions which have been agitated for half a century between them and their Governments; between the nation organized and Austria, mistress of Venice. We will take care she does not again cross the Mincio, the limit assigned to her by your peace."

Yet, if Italy should be unable to defend herself from her protectors, does M. Mazzini expect England to step in between them? By his own account we have to look to the safety of our own shores first.

THE CELEBRATION AT PARIS—THE PREPARATIONS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Paris, at the present moment, resembles some veteran coquette under the hands of her tirewomen, making up for a Court ball, at which she is bent on transcending all her former appearances. Unfortunately, the city, unlike the lady, cannot adorn herself in the privacy of a boudoir, thence to emerge rouged, flounced, and befeathered, and every flower and jewel in place, to dazzle all beholders. The Parisians are condemned to witness the laying on of the paint and the twining of the wreathes, to stumble over the undressed bars of the crinoline, and to observe every stage of progress from nudity to full dress. Just now, bare poles and wet plaster are the order of the day. All along the extensive line to be traversed by the army on Sunday next, Venetian masts have been fixed, or are being erected. Near the theatre timber skeletons are being put together for the support of banners, illuminations, and other festive devices. But the great focus of activity is the Place Vendome, where the troops are to march past the Emperor. On the Boulevards, at the top of the Rue de la Paix, a huge pedestal of masonry, constructed in a rough way, and apparently not intended to survive the *fête*, has been got up, and today is being licked into smoothness by the aid of trowel and stucco. A numerous gang of bricklayers and plasterers were working hard at it until a late hour last night, and behind it reposed, in veils of matting, the colossal sitting statue of Peace, which to-day surmounts it. On its front the name of Villafranca is to be read. Proceeding from this point, down the Rue de la Paix, to the Place Vendome, one arrives at the most important of the works in progress. The place is impassable by reason of the workmen and materials there collected. It is being converted into an amphitheatre, with eighteen rows of seats rising one above the other, and occupying a large portion of the area. The highest seat is on a level with the top of the *entresol*, or bottom of the first floor, so that the inhabitants of the ground floor and *entresol* will have their view completely intercepted, as those of the first floor will by the awning. There was talk of spreading a vast awning over the whole place, but it is said that it will extend only over the circle of seats. A broad footpath is left clear in rear of the temporary amphitheatre. The windows of the houses are adorned with pennons floating from the summit of short flag-staffs, and draped with garnet-colored velvet, bespangled with golden bees, and having the letter N in gold in the centre. Besides this, above the windows, there are thick garlands of foliage, artificial oak, and other leaves, whose fabricator had seemingly not sufficient knowledge of botany to enable one to form a very clear idea of the trees from which they are supposed to be taken. However, the green is fresh and vivid, and is interspersed with golden laurel leaves, and I have no doubt that the effect of the whole, when complete—when the benches are covered, and the garlands all hung up, and the velvet stripped of the canvas that now protects it—will be very rich and handsome. At each of the two entrances into the square, towards the Boulevards and towards the Tuileries, triumphal arches are in progress of erection. In the centre, within the amphitheatre, the ground is incumbered with boards, heaps of stones, and with the huts of the contractors for the works, while on all sides one encounters people carrying garlands, piles of colored lanterns, and other component parts of the great spectacle that is to be on Sunday next. The concourse of spectators will, to all appearance, be in keeping with the magnitude of the preparations. Persons are arriving or expected from all parts of France, and even from foreign countries. England, we need not doubt, will furnish a large quota. Most of the best hotels are extremely full, and windows on the line of march are letting at exorbitant prices. I am told of a paper that has just appeared, under the name of *Gazette des Etrangers*, the organ of some enterprising individuals who have taken a large number of windows, to relet at profit. First and second floors are quoted very high and the market is rising; third floors are not so high as those that are lower down; the fourth are almost within the reach of poor people who cannot afford to pay more than the price of a stall at Her Majesty's Theatre for a view of the triumphant army of Italy. Thrice happy are the possessors of balconies—those, that is to say, who will condescend to let them for the day; but thrice miserable are those too proud to make merchandise of their windows, for they live in a state of siege on the part of country cousins, and of dear friends lost sight of for years, who resuscitate for the occasion. The railways are lending a flagrant complicity to the invasion of the capital by the provinces. Excursion trains are being organized in all directions to bring people to Paris, for almost less than it would cost them to stop at home.

THE PAPAL STATES.

A letter from Vienna of the 6th says:

"The approaching downfall of Cardinal Antonelli may be considered certain. His resistance to the projected confederation of Italy is the cause of his fall. No objection has been made here to his resignation, because it is known that if he remained in office he would intrigue against the peace of Villafranca, whereby new complications would be created. It is believed that he will be replaced by a Cardinal of the French party. The Duke of Modena was present at a conference held at the palace the day before yesterday. It is said that both he and the Duke of Tuscany gave positive assurances as to the concessions they intended to make to their subjects. It is probably the conviction that no armed intervention will in any case be made in their favor that has most contributed to induce these princes to yield."

THE CAMP OF GARIBALDI.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, who has recently visited Garibaldi's camp, gives the following particulars with regard to the Englishman who has been reported to make so distinguished a figure in the service. In my former letter I had occasion to speak of Capt. Peard, the gentleman in question. He comes from Cornwall, and belongs to a militia regiment, whose uniform he wears with a decidedly martial bearing. He is a man of a tall and colossal frame, nearer 60 than 50, and is considered the best shot of the party. Although he has been attached to Garibaldi's staff, he makes war at his own expense, and he was always to be found in the thick of the fray. It seems that his only object was that of getting a good shot at the enemy, and whenever he had killed an Austrian he was seen to mark him down in his pocket-book. A few days ago I met Capt. Peard at Brescia, and he was kind enough to show me his book, from which it was apparent that twenty-five Austrians were killed by him during the campaign, besides ten who were under the head of "uncertain." I was greatly amused at the unpretending manner in which our countryman spoke of his rather curious propensity for such a murderous game, for he [illegible] may be. Five American citizens and a few Germans are going to do the same, together with a Chinese, who, were I to believe what he told me, is one of the few who escaped the slaughter of Commissioner Yeh, at Canton. Most of Garibaldi's officers belong to the upper classes of Lombardy, and have borne arms with him either in South America or in Rome.

CRUELTIES ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.

From the Liverpool Times, Aug. 12.

The Liverpool borough coroner was yesterday engaged in investigating the facts connected with the death of a seaman named Pietro Antonio, who died in the Northern Hospital from the effects of injuries which were, it is alleged, inflicted by the mate of the American ship *Conqueror*. The captain and mate of the vessel and the American Vice-Consul were present in the court, Mr. Snowball appearing on their behalf. Three seamen named Curtis, Russell, and Clark, stated that the *Conqueror* sailed from London in February last for the Gulf of Mexico, the deceased being a seaman on board of her. The mate, Charles Boutelle, used frequently to beat the deceased, who wanted to go into the hospital at Mobile, but the captain would not let him. The mate beat the deceased with a rope and a belaying-pin, and kicked him in the ribs, so that the deceased said some of his limbs were quite dead. He fell ill, and went below, the captain giving him medicine. The carpenter also beat the deceased at various times. The crew complained to the captain of the mate's cruelty, but they could get no redress. Mr. Earnshaw, surgeon of the Northern Hospital, said that some of the deceased's ribs, which were weakened by diseases of the aorta, were broken, as were also some of the dorsal vertebræ, and a large tumor and coagulated blood had formed over the chest. These injuries were the result of external violence, which aggravated the disease of the aorta, and caused death. The jury ultimately returned an open verdict, to the effect that "the deceased died from injuries he had received, but by whom the injuries were inflicted there was no evidence to show."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.		Leave.	
FOR EUROPE.				
Asia	Aug.	31	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Sept.	1	New-York	Southa'n.
Bremen	Sept.	3	New-York	Southa'n.
Hungarian	Sept.	3	Quebec	Liverpool
America	Sept.	7	Boston	Liverpool
Indian	Sept.	10	Quebec	Liverpool
City of Wash'gton	Sept.	10	New York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.				
United Kingdom	Aug.	13	Glasgow	Quebec.
Indian	Aug.	17	Liverpool	Quebec.
Ariel	Aug.	17	Southampt'n	New-York
City of Washing'n	Aug.	17	Liverpool	New-York
Bavaria	Aug.	18	Southampt'n	New-York
Africa	Aug.	20	Liverpool	New-York
Jason	Aug.	20	Galway	New-York
FOR CUBA.				
Granada	Sept.	3	New York	Havana.
Quaker City	Sept.	10	New-York	Havana.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.				
Moses Taylor	Sept.	5	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	Sept.	5	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Vanderbilt, for Havre and Southampton—Jules Taler, W. Downing, J. Bruganet, Mr. Rogers, E. Germon, Louis Stettour, Mr. Gimsey, John Winkiam and lady, A. P. Kneis, Mr. Camolly, Joseph Fredens, France; E. Palliord, Mr. Solomon, Jaquese alexio, Mr. Burnier, John Frea, wife and child, Wm. Stuart, Emily Jaque and child, Max Austwold, O. Meacom, G. Staddacnini, Prishero Taddu, Antonio Poliachi, Constantine Raffaelo, Mario Franchi, A. Martinoli, Geo. Meyer, Victor Perrot, lady and child, H. Laambe, John Vanninetti, C. Bermes, Josephine, Mariot, Ursule Cariot, Joseph Schilt, Mr. Coles and lady, M. Hartman, Mr. Massinghahl, Mr. Hutnager, Miss Margaretta Koltes, S de Pot.in, Mr Cupples, Valentine Schmidtmann, Lumon Dienser and family, J. Wiesskapp, Wm Stier, Isaac Alum, Elisabeth Passinur, I. Hoffman, Robert Petermann, Peter Muth, Wm Vanhemet, Clement Snill, Giovanni Roggio, Pietro Scanavius, J. M. Schmit, Francis Berthold, Ed. Eberhard, Carl Emsiedler, W. Girain, P. Klein, A. Bonn, Mr. Choeraker, Michael Bonn, Daniel Wissert, J. C. Klein, F. Dietel P. F. Frank, A. Aubertt, Conrad Meyer, Giuseppi Pezali, wife and 2 children, Mr Gantrez, Daniel Wissen, E. W. Britton and lady, Geo. Poncob and lady, August Cassin, E. Laurent, Charles Havire L. Conell, Jos. Poznoucke O. J. Apraide, J. R. Arguelles, Mr. G. M. Davis and lady, Robert Coleman, Phila., Alfred Agironyde Coree, C. F. Griffin, Fred. L. Cassalle, lady, two children and servant, G. F. Baht, of Porto Rico, Count de Wilhorst, W. Wellington, Boston, A. H. Sibley, W. Guillame, wife and child, Mr. E. Wirth, lady and child, Juan Conelius, lady and two children, Mlle. Andrie Lavine Bruvros, Mme. de Wilhorst, child, nurse and servant, Thomas Edwards, Byron Bode, Edwin H. Darling, P. E. Lefevre, Mrs. Dewas and two children, Victor Leroy, W. Wemdum, Sister Lester Theresa, Miss L. Buanand, Mrs. Hasanchipy, Matthew Hasanchipy, Mr. Havefield and family, McVandebeck, Providence, A. D. Kohler, Emanuel Blork, Mrs. M. Tayloo, Gharavin, Mr. Govboreit, Mr. Yezebis, Mr. Howard, Theo Reves, Mr. Heman, Mme. Salvadore and child, Pierre Arnold Behahie, lady and four children, Mrs. Harry Morey, Mme Lachaise and child, Geo. D. Curthel, W. F. Wolfunal, T. Basset, England R. Cassaly, D. Elsassen, J. Dicorkes, J. Vincent. Total, 183 cabin passengers, and seven horses for the Emperor of the French.

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—J. S. Mitchell, James Creary and daughter, Dr. A. K. Smith, U. S. A.; A. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ellis, A. Shaw, E. P. Webster, G. H. Sheldon, W. K. Adams, G. C. Greene, H. Bernstein, C. Lamb, F. H. Burghardt, Henry Fostman, D. T. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Harlan, E. Witkowsky, D. Witkowsky, Jno. Collins, H. Yaretzky and five children, M. Jacobi, W. Kaspari, Miss N. F. Coolidge, Miss Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lightfoot, Miss Williams, Mrs. Mary Whiting and child, W. H. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. A. Feuchtwanger, Edwin Nims, J. Sanger, A. J. Neal, H. Sandeker, G. B. King, F. Cain, Julian Grassins, W. H. Locke, Mrs. M. K. Bulkeley, Henry E. Faber, child and servant, S. Sheuerman, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. King, Abraham Seligsberg and daughter, Julius Seligsberg, M. Berg, L. Fleishman, L. Lippman, Isaac Marks, Leopold Greil, S. Bauer, S. Berwin, A. Schwartz, Simon Isaac, John Cleghorn, W. C. Bunn, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Pruden and infant, Miss E. M. Sweet, Wm. Fricke, Miss E. Isaac, Mr. Holzer, A. Fandig, M. B. Socke, E. A. Schwartz, Jas. McDonald, C. Corprew, F. Reich, G. Thahm, Miss Johanna Maher, W. S. Norton, L. Gutierrez, G. W. Coures, J. McHenry, E. Seaman, B. Goldstein, M. Sonnenstein, M. Munter, Wm. Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Ba Drya, N. T. Ccolidge, Geo. Marland, G. Best, John Wallace, J. Lorrenberg, John Pentong, W. H. House, Wm. Delane, R. H. Riley, John Arnow, W. H. S. Verstitte, Henry Seerman, J. C. Phillips, J. B. Carter, George B. McIntosh, R. Stafford, A. J. Young, P. J. Kirly, George W. Stevens, and 20 in the steerage.

In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool—Felix Ingoldsby, Miss Ingoldsby and servant, Mr. McSorley, New-York; L. W. Ford, Mrs. F. D. Marshall, T. H. Macklin, Robert Brown, Cincinnati; Cornelia McKay, Charles H. Buys, Joseph Craig, Mrs. A. S. Prout, New Haven; E. P. Griffin, Joseph Thompson, Edwin Aspinall, Adolph Vetter, Paris; Michael Morris, lady and three children, Frederick Seamark, Philadelphia; Henry Hannah, John G. Boag, Capt. D. Elliott, Francis Dubois, lady and two children, R. Webster and lady, Adolph Ladannous, Prof Whitworth, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Fosey, Mrs. Tasker, child and nurse, Chas. Danbam and lady, Miss E. Belamy, S S Porter, T. D. Sappage, J. T. Crocker, Henry Briggs, W. Feodell, P. B. Wilson, Thomas Collin, A. M. Bell, Paul Nicholson, L. Morris and lady, Master J. Morris, Mrs. O. P. Birkenshaw and child, James Philpot, W. K. Dempster, Elvan Walder, Mrs. Trotman and daughter, George Steward, and 159 in the steerage. Total 2·2. Specie, $805,000.

In steamship Nashville, for Charleston—Mrs. O'Riley and two children, Mrs. Roper, Mrs. Robinson, C. P. Brahe, J. Tanenbaum, A. Goldsmith, P. Morris, L. Warner, J. Wallace, C. Bernstein and lady, Miss Keyser, Miss Kent, H. W. Winzer and lady, T. R. Egleston and lady, Mr. Roper, J. E. McDonell, Miss M. E. Tredwell, Mrs. P. A. Mullins and child, Mr. Barrell, B. J. Quinn, H. Dozier, J. Foswold, G. Redman, M. Uhfelder, A. Goldstein, J. Kaufman, Samuel Cellner, Samuel Bache, F. Spedden, J. Kent, J. B. Smith, John Knox, F. Holman, W. Brownson, Thomas Kernaghar, A. Taunnolson, F. Medlinger, Amos Smith, M. A. Cohen, C. Trouche, A. Kelly, A. L. O'Brien, John Loughridge, E. P. Bassett, H. D. Burkett, D. S. Goodman and lady, O. L. Beene, G. N. Royt, Samuel Meyers, J. Isenberg, James George, W. S. Utsey, F. H. W. Briggman, C. Grimme, A. Rosenbeyer, C. A. Pease, A. H. Cook, D. S. Latourette, C. M. Williams, R. J. Williams, J. L. Lockwood, H. Dawson and lady, Robert Wing and lady, E. Meyer, Miss B. Meyer, J. J. Federlein, D. Couch, J. W. Fellows, D. Jex, J. McConkey, S. Birch, E. Lobe, Mr. Adler, George Hoffman, Mr. Woolfal, Mr. Johnston, Bernard McCheney, and 14 steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—John Thomas, Daniel Dod, E. H. Anderson, D. Hicks, Miss Bolton, Miss M. Wheeler, Ernest Blum, Wm. Hyman, P. H. Corven, Mr. Wright, Miss Finley, Wm. Jackson, J. Dennmilman, J. M. Guentherman, George Bilge, J. T. McKenna, Miss Anderson, Miss E. Thomas, Benj. Jay, Wm. P. Billyer, F. R. Stevenson, J. Waschaner, Mrs. Wright and child, Peter Drake, A. Williams, H. Harris, J. J. McCollum, John Poe, Jun. and lady, E. McPherson and lady, V. V. Ward, M. S. Hyman, Miss E. Steward, J. Manser and lady, Mrs. Steinhard, Miss Wright, E. M. Stevens, and 17 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

From San Francisco—Capt. J. G. B. Isham, H. Carlton and lady; the Rev. Dr. Thrall, lady and family; Miss C. B. Hawks, the Rev. W. H. Hill and wife; Mrs. Teakle and family; Mrs. Capt. Conklin, D. Norcross, W. F. Story and lady; Dr. J. F. Hammond, Victor Leroy, Lieut. Ransom, U. S. A.; Lieut. Hill, U. S. A.; Seth Macey, lady and infant; C. Miller, Thos. Wilson, Miss Wilde, Mrs. D. W. Miller and child; Capt. L. Baker, Mrs. Josslynn, mother and child; W. F. Norcross, Capt. Freeman, lady and infant, Mrs. Galloway and girl, J. Q. Thurber and lady, R. Maffitt, Mrs. Hopkins and child, J. E. Ryder, W. E. Bridge, S. M. Loring, Chas. T. Robbins, Mrs. C. H. Parker and Child, Rev. J. Jeans and two daughters, J. P. Hinton, Mrs. Langley, D. Byers, W. S. Cavanaugh, B. F. Amos, W. L. Gibson, J. S. Gibson, Mrs. P. W. Thomas, daughter and two children, J. W. Morrison, H. W. Payne, C. H. Paxon, D. D. Sill, J. W. Johnson, H. D. Smith, G. W. Hallett, Mrs. J. C. Davis and infant, J. G. Hughes, Miss Jane A. Holman, Miss C. Sandford, G. W. Bradford, Miss Wilby, L. Whittingham. *From Aspinwall and Panama*—Flag officer J. C. Long, U. S. N. and servant, Lieut. Winslow, U. S. N., Commander H. K. Thatcher, U. S. N., Lieut. J. M. B. Clintz, U. S. N., Lieut. Joseph E. De Haven, U. S. N., Lieut. R. W. Scott, U. S. N., Lieut. D. D. Harmony, U. S. N., Purser F. Senac, U. S. N., Dr. L. C. Lane, U. S. N., J. N. Warren, J. L. Magauran, J. Coghlan, U. S. N., J. A. Lilleston, U. S. N., William Byde, U. S. N., J. D. Cooper, U. S. N., Z. B. Caverly, Mrs. Cassarass, and 2 daughters, Capt. A. H. Wilson, Wm. H. Gilman, U. S. N., Geo. Sloane, A. A. Polhemus, J. G. Collins, Messrs. Grace and Rodrigues, C. J. Monsalve Parra, Miss Keenen, W. Martin,—80 in second cabin, and 264 in steerage.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—Mrs. J. L. G. Smith, Mrs. O Connor, Mrs. J. W. Gray, Miss Annie Gray, Mrs. Doar, Miss Cordes, D. Barrow, S. D. Doar, W. Ufferbardt, L. S. Hoyt, Miss L. G. Whittemore, Miss M. J. Whittemore, C. Whittemore, J. W. Brown, Dr. J. Morrow, D. Barenel, Jr., R. T. Chisolm, S. W. Roguire, Miss E. P. Chilsom, Miss E. Chilsom, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Vincent, Mrs. W. M. Wilson, J. M. Eason, H. B. Eason, Miss A. Blacklock, J. F. Blacklock, Miss Mary Blacklock, Robert B. Chapman, J. T. Kennedy, J. Russell, H. W. Carr, S. G. Courtney, J. W. Caldwell, R. Martin and lady, W. Martin, Mrs. Seixas, Master Seixas, J. Small, B. M. Seixas, Mrs. O'Connor, Miss O'Connor, A. McDowall, Mrs. H. Walker, two Misses Walker, Master Walker, C. E. Potter, E. Wallack, F. J. Shadler, G. W. Bishop, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Esler, T. A. Pack, H. L. Darr, W. Dummers, W. F. Perry, J. J. Tamplett, J. Sampson, J. M. Osborne, M. Wanderleich, Miss M. Dowall, Miss S. E. Daggett, J. Paul, H. W. Tilton, Mrs. M. Luskins, Mrs. S. Watts, L. Ties, A. Seydel, Capt. R. C. Duval, U. S. N., T. Westcott and lady, W. H. Harrison, A. Pudilon, F. White, J. Robinson, E. Thomas, S. Dickey, J. F. Turpin, M. Baigh, W. H. Brown, W. Bernare, D. C. Judd, A. Grundeele, Miss E. M. Appleton, Mrs. H. S. Cutter, J. S. White, G. Roughton, J. J. Jacobs, Dr. Gage, lady and child; Mrs. Turner and four children, T. Allen, P. Shelton, G. N. Powell, J. T. Geddens and 7 steerage.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—D. Chambers, Archbishop W. Santiago, M. Petro, C. Gabbesca, Capt. Swift, Dr. Perkins, D. E. Ralten, A. Q. Stebbins, G. Fitzgerald, G. Y. Tucker, C. T. Lipman, S. S. Wilson and lady, M. Sterant and lady, Mrs. C. Van Dusen, Madam Le Bachelle, Mrs. W. B. Merey, T. Fagan, D. Holmstead, S. Parker, W. Campbell, G. S. Dicht, P. Moring, C. Nye, W. Howard, Capt. H. A. Brown, S. Gardner, G. Denninger, H. H. Coffee, M. Marchind, Mrs. O. Wheeler, B. M. Brvie, R. Cord, E. T. Shroud, S. W. Cary, E. T. Butte, G. Goff, B. T. Gunner, F. Barbury, G. Fuelet, G. Feeren, A. Lamoxa, N. G. Parsens, T. G. Wyman, G. Hinsfield, Dr. Hanna, lady and child, Mrs. W. B. Bernard and infant, W. Gilbert, lady and child, S. McLean and lady, V. R. Raymond, lady and child, G. P. Trube, D. Thompson, E. Strode, A. Cranwell, W. H. Lytte, W. W. Gates, Mr. W. A. Fleming and 2 children, W. D. Cowan and 300 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Petersburg, &c.—D. Conner, Capt. E. Cavendy, M. H. Mendel, J. E. Van Doren, O. Blankenship, E. P. Townsend, J. J. English, C. J. Sinton, Mrs. Rafler, Miss Nevins, Mrs. T. C. Jordan, A. A. Bedell, lady and child, John Ralph, J. W. Ames, J. R. Tyler, D. W. Todd, D. Pony, Jno. Mohagan, C. H. Truslow, Mrs. Bond, W. H. Aldridge, H. Dipkin, W. H. Lingged, E. Cramer, W. H. Johnson, lady and 2 passengers, A. E. Johnson, G. Tate, Geo. Rich, Jno Van Ripen, Sam. Tudor, J. Brooks, J. S. White, W. J. White, T. H. Minor, H. H. Shandh, A. Dowling, and 12 in steerage.

In brig Penguin, from Bermuda—Mrs. C. Ocherdon, Miss S. Hill, Miss A. Durham, Miss E. Darrell, Master W. Ocherden.

In brig B. F. Nash, from Buenos Ayres—H. N. Duncan, of New Jersey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 24 | Sun sets.... 6 38 | Moon sets... 7 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 40—Gov. Island. 9 29 | Hell Gate.... 10 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Vanderbilt, Lefevre, Havre, D. Torrance; Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlum & Heneiken; Florida, Crowell, Savannah, J. S. Mitchill & Co.; De Soto, Bullock, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers Locust Point, French, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; George's Creek, Gager, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Saratoga, Trask, Mobile, Slaght & Co.; Escort, Hussy, Liverpool, D. Ogden; Amazon, Hovey, London, Morgan & Wiley.

Barks Dawn, Chase, Montevideo, Reynolds & Cushman; A. Tainter, Post, New-Orleans, T. N. Stanton; Hermitage, Allen, Lisbon, R. Latta.

Brigs Calmuck, Johnson, Nuevitas, Simson & Mayhew; E. Drummond, Conway, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Schooners Laura Francis, Higgins, Newburyport, W. S. Brown; Howard, Baker, Boston, Lewis ——; Rebecca, Patten, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge; Jno. Boston, Lingo, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; Tecumseh, Thompson, J. Benton & Co.; B. N. Hawkins, Griffith, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Village Belle, Hancy, Windsor, D. R. De Wolff; Susan Orleans, Mathews, Nassau, master; Catherine, Tyrer, St. Johns, N. F., G. F. Bulley; E. Remington, ——, St. Mark's, Brodie & Pettes; Emma, Hardenbrcog, Londonderry, C. A. De Wolff; Alvira, Bravin, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; D. E. Sawyer, Pierson, Petersburg, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. E. Baker, Ireland, Alexandria, M. Bedell; Wolcott, Parker, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Wm. Bacon, Tyler, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston 47 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 26th inst., at 7½ A. M., signalized steamship Star of the South, for Savannah; same day, 9 A. M., steamship Marion, hence for Charleston; same day, 11 A. M., steamship Commerce, for Savannah; 4 P. M., saw a U. S. steam frigate, stg S.; at 8 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Montgomery, hence for Savannah; 5 P. M., saw a man-of-war steamer, brig rigged, stg. S.

Steamship Moses Taylor, McGowan, Aspinwall 19th inst., and Key West 23d with specie to M. O. Roberts. Arrived off the Battery at 3:30 A. M.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, Aug. 20, with mdse. and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Savannah, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer George's Creek, Gager, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Elizabeth Kimball, (of Beverly,) Wilson, Liverpool July 13, with mdse. to C. Grinnell. July 29, lat. 46 58, lon. 28, experienced a heavy gale from N. W., which started the vessel, leaking about 1,200 strokes per hour, lost crossjack-yard, sprung foreyard, damaged rigging, split sails, &c., was compelled to keep the pumps going half the time to keep her free. The E. K. has had a continuation of heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark St. Mary's, (of Boston,) Spavin, Rio Janeiro July 13, with coffee and rosewood to master. July 30, off Pernambuco signalized a bark, showing a blue signal with white ball in the centre.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, East Harbor, T. I., 18th inst., with salt to T. T. Dwight. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Gertrude, Goodburn, Turk's Island 14 ds., with salt to Crosby, Crocker & Co.

Bark R. Tarton, Sturmey, ahia 37 ds., with sugar, to W. C. Pickergill & Co.

Bark Annie, (Br.,) Fitch, Cape Town, C. G. H., May 1 left abce June 30, St. Helena July 12, with guano to H. L. Meens.

Bark Andes, (Span.,) Darder, Havana 13 ds., in ballast, to Gomez, Wallis & Co. Is anchored at the lower Quarantine—all well.

Bark Wm. G. Lewis, Bowker, Norfolk 3 ds., in ballast.

Brig B. F. Nash, (of Boston,) Ramsdale, Buenos Ayres July 6, with hides, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Had very heavy weather, split sails, &c. 12th inst., lat. 23 45, lon. 65, Colin McDonald, seaman, of Greenock, was lost overboard.

Brig Essex, (of Harpswell,) McDonald, Matanzas 12th inst., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Is at anchor at the lower Quarantine—all well.

Brig Adela, (of Charleston,) Byers, Matanzas 14th inst., with sugar to Rivera & Ball. Sld. in co. with bark La Ceguina, of Portland, for Europe, and parted co. on the 20th, in lat. 32, lon. 76 30.

Brig Iris, (of Bristol, R. I.,) Easterbrook, Matanzas 11th inst., with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brockman & Co.

Brig Julia Denia, (Span.,) Velasco, Valencia 42 ds., with mdse. to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Brig Penguin, (Br.,) Ingram, Bermuda 6 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co.

Brig Sutton, Pultz, Marseilles 58 ds., with mdse. to Carlisle & Henry.

Brig West, Studley, Galveston 22 ds., with cotton to J. H. Brower & Co.

Schr. Florida, Mott, Virginia 3 ds., with melons to master. On the morning of the 25th inst. off Chincoteague, fell in with schr. Beauty, of Philadelphia, waterlogged and in a sinking condition. Took from her the officers and crew, and brought them to this port. They saved nothing except what they had on. The Beauty was commanded by Capt Johnson, and was from Alexandria, bound to Providence, was 177 tons, built in this City in 1852, rated A 2, and owned by Mr. Johnson, of New-York; not insured. Capt. J. reports that on the 24th took a heavy squall, which started the vessel leaking.

Schr. J. P. Weiherell, (of Boston,) Cobb, Boston 21st inst., with ice, is bound to Baltimore, came to this p distress, having on the 26th inst., 25 miles N. of Island, took a heavy gale from N., with a very he sea, which knocked the vessel down and carried the mast away close by the deck, lost maintopmast, and other damage. On the 27th inst., 18 miles W. of Hook, was taken in tow by steam-tug Huntress, Ca Francis, and towed to an anchorage off the Battery.

Schr. Manchester, Pierson, Richmond 5 ds., with flour to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Chase, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with grain to Mott Bedell.

Schr. Hampton, Eddens, Fredericksburg 4 ds., with flour to Allen & Paxson.

Schr. Planet Mars, Gouhegan, Maracaibo 22 ds., with hides, fustic, &c., to Rising & Co.

Schr. Selena Helen, Cook, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Laura Francis, Higgins, Rondout, with coal, for Newburyport.

Schr. Susan Friend, Friend, Elizabethport, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. J. W. Lindsey, (of Fall River,) Lewis, Benaire 6th inst., with salt to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Blossom, Baker, Fredericksburgh 6 ds., with &c. to Frye & Co.

Schr. Charlotte Ann, Howland, Hatteras 4 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Bergen, Magee, Richmond 4 ds., with flour to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Guthier, Washington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. Le Roy, Osborne, Norfolk 4 ds., with naval stores to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Locust, Simpson, Hatteras 5 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Lady Whitbee, Day, Ocracoke 5 ds., with wheat to J. G. Williams.

Schr. J. P. Whedne, Worth, Ocracoke 3 ds., with wheat to J. G. Williams.

Schr. J. Headley, Thompson, Hatteras 5 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Hayward, Plymouth, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Edwin, Gordon, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to J. Smith.

Schr. Fairfax, Mott, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with flour to Safford & Dodge.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Smith, St. Mary, Ga., 8 ds., with naval stores to J. Smith & Co.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Mervin, Georgetown, D. C., with coal.

Schr. G. M. Leonard, Leavitt, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Pawnee, St. John, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. C. J. Errickson, Cramer, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. W. T. Ward, Chambers, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Nile, Chambers, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. D. Cramer, Cole, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. H. Knight, Kramer, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. S. Crockford, Smith, Alexandria 5 ds., coal.

Schr. Mary Adeline, Millner, Virginia 3 ds., potatoes.

Schr. Banvard, Green, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Synepoxent, Ogier, Virginia 3 ds., with corn.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Jones, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. D. C. Foster, Chadwick, Virginia 4 ds., wood.

Schr. J. B. Spofford, Longstreet, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. J. Birdsall, Headley, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Pearl, Lavk, Petersburgh 5 ds., with flour.

Schr. Brave, Gaskill, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. A. R. Wetmore, Bogert, Alexandria 6 ds., coal.

Schr. B. Coffin, Littleton, Virginia 3 ds., charcoal.

Schr. Amanda, Kelley, Rondout, iron, for Pembroke.

Schr. Harbinger, Smith, Elizabethport, coal, for Salem.

Schr. Martin, Goldwaith, Philadelphia, coal, for Saco.

Schr. Sophronia, Van Name, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Creevy, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. William Collier, Raymond, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Granite Lodge, Tarr, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Robert Smith, Wilcox, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. S. M. Taylor, Hunt, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. T. P. Able, Andrews, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Santee, Tawes, Virginia 3 ds., with melons.

Sloop James Butler, Joling, Virginia 2 ds., melons.

WIND—During the day, S. W.

Arrived....Sunday, Aug. 28.

Steamship Etna, (Br. screw,) Anderson, Liverpool 13th inst., via Boston 27th at 10½ A. M., with mdse. to E. Cunard. Arrived at her wharf at 7½ P. M.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, and Cape May, with mds. and pass to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Joseph Allen.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomac, Watson, Savannah 10 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship E. Bulkley, Ross, Liverpool July 9, with mdse. to Geo. Bulkley.

Bark J. M. Morales, Burmeister, Havana 9 ds., with sugar, cigars and tobacco to Sturges & Co.

Brig Brothers, (of Norfolk,) Blaisdell, Guantanamo, Cuba, Aug. 11, with sugar to A. C. Bardy. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Schr. Isaac W. Hughes, Howard, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Two Brothers, Ward, Baltimore 10 ds., with wheat to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Emma L. Day, Miller, Georgetown 10 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. Pocomoke, Dufly, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to J. G. Williams.

Schr. T. P. Saimard, Turner, Georgetown 8 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. M. S. Messenger, Turner, Cape Hatteras 16 ds., with wheat to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Kidder & Co., Fletcher, Rondout, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Sarah Lane, Brotherton, Providence, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland 2 ds., with stone, for Albany.

Schr. Caroline and Harriet, Johnson, Albany, for Hartford.

Schr. Oswego, (Br., of Winsor,) Card, Ponce, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Amos Cole, Nelson, Virginia 3 ds., with corn to Moore & Ruker.

Schr. C. H. Van Name, Van Name, Virginia 4 ds., with melons.

Schr. Wm. Henry, Sharrott, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Everton, Torbell, Virginia 4 ds., wood.

Schr. W. T. Anderson, Hammer, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. F. B. Cunningham, Dougherty, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Whiteface, Hersey, Virginia, with corn.

Schr. J. Allen, Souper, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Moderator, Letts, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Elizabeth Ellen, St. John, Virginia, lumber.

Schr. American Chief, Pressey, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. St. Louis, Bremmer, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Peter B. Anderson, Smith, Portland, 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Maria Anna, Small, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. Sterling, Hills, Southport for Albany.

Schr. F. Merwin, Avery, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Wise, Brewster, Rockland, 3 ds., with lime.

Schr. Royal Oak, Benson, Lubec 5 ds., with plaster.

Schr. Freestone, Brooks, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. George Gillum, Dowd, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Jane, Loud, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Sloop W. D. Mangun, Russell, Taunton 2 ds., mdse.

BELOW—1 bark and 1 brig.

WIND—During day, from W. to N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Vanderbilt, for Southampton and Havre; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) for Queenstown and Liverpool; De Soto, (new,) for Havana and New Orleans; Nashville, for Charleston; Florida, for Savannah; Locust Point, for do.; Jamestown, for Norfolk. Ships St. Nicholas, for Havre; Amazon, for London, (and anchored at Quarantine.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 27—Arr. ship S. G. Glover, Kelly, Calcutta; barks Laroy, Coleman, Savannah; Howes, Salt Key; Carib, Howes, Truxillo; brig Brown, Mansanilla; schrs. Euresa, Crastan, Matanzas; Joseph Nickerson, Baker, Cape Haytien; Acadia, Hankinson, Salt Key. Below—Steamer Kensington, Philadelphia.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 28, sunset—One bark in the eastern offing, and one brig off the Highlands, bound in. Wind N. W., light. Weather clear.

Miscellaneous.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—The ship Young America, ds. from Rio de Janeiro, arrived on the 31st ult. Considerable cargo was damaged between decks. Her upper deck is very wide and roomy, and was several times filled with water, and several of the deadlights on leak badly. The ship Meteor received considerable damage forward, and has also damaged considerable cargo. (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

This morning, a schooner, loaded with coal, bound East, while going through Hurl-Gate, struck on a rock and sunk. Her name could not be ascertained.

Spoken, &c.

Arcole—ship, from the Chesapeake, strg. E., 7 ds. out, Aug. 22, lat. 38 50, lon. 65.

Constitution—ship, from Galveston for Liverpool, ds. out, Aug. 24, off Cape Hatteras.

Edward Everett—ship, from New-Orleans for Gibraltar, Aug. 21, lat. 39 16, lon. 64.

Otawha—Br. ship, 31 ds. from Liverpool for Australia, July 20, lat. 2 10 N., lon. 27 04 W.

P. E. Caroll—Fr. bark, of and for Marseilles, lat. 33 37, lon. 54 44.

Pico—brig, from Port-au-Prince for Boston, lat 37 10, lon. 74 20.

Snow Squall—ship, stg. S., exchanged signals inst., lat. 9 11 N., lon. 29 30.

Sparkling Sea—brig, from Philadelphia for Buenos Ayres, July 24, lat. 22 06, lon. 34 30.

Sarah Flagg—brig, from Sagua for Boston, Aug. miles E. N. E. of Doublehead Shot Key.

Foreign Ports.

Aspinwall, Aug. 4.—Arr. Eng. str. Thames, San Juan del Norte; 5th, Eng. sloop Carlota, Carthagena; 6th, N. G. schr. Liberty, Orasco, Ja; Am. brig Crocus, Herbert, New-York; 7th, M. str. Basilisk, Phorger, San Juan del Norte; frigate Sabine, Adams, San Domingo; 9th, Am. Magdalena, Day, New-York; 11th, English Trent, Reeks, St. Thomas, via Carthagena; ican brig Amonoosuck, Clark, New York; U. S. ship Preble, Uomar, Jenkins, San Juan del Norte; 13th, Am. stmr. Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, York; 15th, Am. stmr. Moses Taylor, McGowan, N. 15th, Am. brig La Grange, Dearborn, N. York; brig Romance, Duncan, Baltimore; 16th, Am. Alnah, Witham, New-York.

In port, U. S. frigate Roanoke, do. Sabine, sloop Eng. sloop Carlota, Am. brig Amonoosuck, stmr. ern Light, Am. brig La Grange, do. do. Romance, bark Alnah.

Sailed—Aug. 3, Am. stmr. North Star, Jones, York; 7th, do brig Gilmore Meredith, Erskine, 8th, Eng. stmr. Thames, Lebois, St. Thomas, via gena; 11th, H. B. M.'s stmr. Basilisk, Phayer, do. stmr. Trent, Reeks, San Juan del Norte; 13th, Crocus, Herbert, Pensacola; U. S. ship St. Louis, Poor, Carthagena; 17th, Am. bark Magdalena, New York.

Callao, July 12, A. M.—American ships Michael Angelo, Chinchas; 14th, "Dione," 49 ds. from Northland, 51 ds from Acapulco; bark Maria, New-York; 20th, U. S. steam frigate Saranac, and the Chinchas; U. S. flag-ship Merrimack, renzo Island; Am. ships "Kilsing Sunn," Rising Sun,) 69 days from Australia.

Sld. July 13, Am. ship Robin Hood, for the States; 25th, Northland, for the Chinchas; Chinchas; 5th, Resting Sunn (Rising Sun) Chi

Valparaiso, July 5.—Arr. Am. ship Magellan, from Swansea.

At Montevideo, no date, barks Abagun, Rolling disg., arr. June 24; Sarah Ann, Hill, do. do. Prescott, Wright, from Boston, (was to be sold tion June 28;) Lucy Elizabeth, Hopker, from Boston, Rio Janeiro soon; Paladin, from Baltimore, just brig Tempest, Wood, for Rio Janeiro; schr. Gilmore, Chase, for New-York July 15.

At Buenos Ayres, July 5, barks Leon, Parritt, for tion about the 10th; Orlando, Nickerson, do. unc.; non Small, from Montevideo; brigs Athens, Swap, St. Mary's, discng; Benj. Delano, Baker, from ville, do.; Ganges, Day, hence, do.; Volante, from Valparaiso, just arr.; schrs. Lightning, from Jacksonville; Mississippi, Gould, for Baltimore about the 8th.

At Bahia, July 21, schrs. Mazatlan, for Boston in 11 ds.; Fanny Curry, disg.; brig Mary A. Forrest, lespie, for New-York; barks Roebuck, and Virg disg. The schr. Grace Worthington sld. July 14 for New-York; bark Louisa Marion sld. July 18.

At Bermuda, Aug. 21, brig Jacbin, from Norfolk, Demerara—put in leaky; schrs. Varnum H. (whaler,) Connell, from a cruise of 9 mos., with sp. oil; Walter Irwin, (whaler,) Small, from a cruise 5 months—120 bbls. sp.

At Bonaire, Aug. 6, brig ——, hence, arr. July